密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE FACT THAT there are 184 civil cases involving nearly $3,000,000 (U. S. Currency) pending before the United States Court for China at Shanghai, indicates the deplorable situation that has resulted from the attempt of a Shanghai attorney to unseat Judge C. S. Lobingier, the present incumbent. Nothing is known regarding the situation in other parts of China, but undoubtedly the condition is equally bad at Canton, Hankow and Tientsin. Now that it has been reported that the Department of Justice at Washington, after a thorough investigation, has found that the charges against Judge Lobingier had no foundation in fact, it makes the situation all the more serious and it is a sad commentary upon the intelligence of the American community in China, for permitting this dispute to be carried to Washington. The Congressional Enactment of 1906 creating the U. S. Court for China was not a perfect piece of legislation by any means, its chief defects being the failure to place the Court under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice at Washington and the further failure to provide for an assistant judge to act in cases where the judge of the Court might be disqualified. There has been such a flood of propaganda about this case in the foreign press, much of which has really been aimed at permanently injuring a worthy American institution in China, that it is difficult now to determine just what started it all. Responsible Americans in China have now come pretty generally to the conclusion that there was nothing in these accusations against Judge Lobingier that could not have been settled by any one of the American organizations in China such as the Bar Association, the American Chamber of Commerce or the American Association. Had one-tenth of the effort and money which has been expended in the attempt unseat Judge Lobingier been exerted in an honest effort to amend the original Congressional enactment which created the Court, much constructive good might have been accomplished. It is pathetic indeed that the entire American community in China should be made to suffer temporary and perhaps permanent injury and vast monetary loss merely because of a desire to even scores in Washington. The fact that the muddle has caused a serious breach of the treaty relations between China and the United States in respect to American extraterritorial rights in China is serious to state that case mildly. If China had a real government, she undoubtedly would take advantage of the present opportunity to press for an

abrogation of the American extraterritorial rights in China and automatically bring all American citizens under the jurisdiction of Chinese courts similar to the present status of Germans and Russians.

IF THE REPORTS are true that Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been again entirely eliminated from the field of Chinese politics, he will now have an opportunity to spend many days in quiet contemplation upon the ingratitude of republics. The new Peking government under President Li Yuan-hung is working feverishly to put into effect about everything that Dr. Sun has been advocating since the Old Parliament was kicked out in 1917. In fact about every thing Dr. Sun has been working for has been adopted with the single exception of Dr. Sun himself. There is, of course, one other exception: The Central government is not expected to take over the scheme which Dr. Sun attempted to inaugurate in Kwangtung Province of issuing paper currency without specie reserve but backed by public works. This is indeed unfortunate, for this was Henry Ford's plan pure and simple. We are still in the dark as to whether Ford got it from Sun or Sun from Ford, and it is too bad that the Chinese merchants in South China went on strike and refused to give the plan a trial. Of one thing Dr. Sun Yat Sen may be proud and that was the effectiveness of his propaganda in the United States. It certainly was the reflex of this propaganda back upon China that put Peking on the defensive and finally forced the adoption of the principles for which he fought and talked—or rather talked and talked. In many ways Dr. Sun reminds one of William Jennings Bryan, the great American Commoner, who has lived to see most of his ideas adopted by the American people as their very own, but entirely without Mr. Bryan in the picture. If China had only progressed to the chautauqua stage, Dr. Sun might emulate Mr. Bryan and still amass his million by preaching his doctrines from the lecture platform. Dr. Sun has earned his place in Chinese history and undoubtedly will get his monuments some day which will be more lasting than the fortunes which many of his political rivals have amassed in government service while he was preaching democracy and patriotism.

POLITICALLY Dr. Sun Yat-sen would be impossible in the Presidency because of his positive personality. He cannot compromise. He cannot bring groups together on a working basis. He was able to unite for a day the Tuan group with Chang Tso-ling, but subsquent events indicated that his alliance with Chang was not of much value to either and was but loosely cemented. Dr. Sun would make a great Censor in China; he will never again be President. And the tragedy of his life probably is, that were Dr. Sun Yat-sen to forget the Presidency, were he to eliminate himself from the possibility of holding that office, were he to become the Tribune of the people, defending them against those who would usurp authority and transgress upon their rights, he would become the greatest factor for the reconstruction of China. For in the final analysis of any political situation in China, it cannot be overlooked that the masses have for Dr. Sun a fanatical faith, and that fanatical faith will prevent a complete reunification of China as long as he continues to hanker for the Presidency.

THE probability is that with the defeat of Dr. Sun will come a reorganization of the Kuomintang. The only well-organized party in China, its usefulness has been limited by its insurgency. It has now degenerated into a clique, the personal following of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Kuomingtang was a factor during the regime of Yuan Shih kai. It was sufficiently powerful to stir the country into a rejection of his monarchical plan. Today it consists of a few disgruntled politicians who have lost touch with the country and have ceased to be the guides and leaders in the reconstruction and regeneration of China, and have become simply factors in the municipal politics of the city of Canton. In this fall of a great party are many elements of sadness. Wu Ting-fang, Tang Shao-yi, Hu Hanming, C. C. Wu, Quo Tai-chi, Sun Hung-yi and many of the younger men who labored to make Canton the model city of China ought not to be permitted to refuse their services to the country. China's greatest weakness is the insufficiently trained personnel to do the work of government in a modern way and based upon modern concepts. The Canton government attracted to itself many of the best minds in the country who could not support a government of Hsu Hsih-chang, Those men should find an opportunity to contribute to the reunification which Wu Pei-fu has made the program of the day.

ONE ELEMENT IN THE recent civil war in North China seems to have escaped the attention of most of the observers foreign and Chinese—and perhaps it is the most important of all in its ultimate effects upon the future of China. This war, if we may dignify it by calling it a war, gave China some valuable experience in a military way. It was probably China's first large modern experience in moving great armies over great stretches of country in a modern way. All of the paraphernalia of modern warfare was used from airplanes to armored trucks. The Chinese also did not do such a bad job in transporting armies by rail and overland, if we are to believe the reports of skilled observers. Chinese soldiers also proved that they are good fighters if properly officered. It is said that a great many of the younger and more impetuous elements of Chinese society—who were disappointed because all of China's so called "wrongs" of the last century were not righted at the Washington Conference, have determined that China's only hope is in a large modern military establishment that will force the respect of the world. If their ideas should prevail, then we must admit that the present internal squabbles between military governors is providing the necessary experience for that future unified Chinese army. This, at least, provides a new idea for those writers of books on the future "Yellow Peril," the "Rising Tides of Color," and similar themes. It is altogether possible that the Chinese may some day grow tired killing each other and decide to try their new playthings on some of their outside enemies.

A BRIGHT YOUNG man in the Chinese Foreign Office in Peking confided to the writer this week the interesting information that he had received positive information that none of the treaties agreed upon at the Washington Conference were to be carried out. He was especially emphatic about the treaty respecting limitation of naval armament. When asked as to the source of his information he was not so positive but insisted that his information had come from that old reliable myth, "high authority." Another young man in another government department at Peking had still another view on the Washington Conference to the effect that a "certain diplomat in a certain legation" had in-

formed him that the Shantung negotiations at Washington in reality had been nothing more than a secret deal on the part of the British, Japanese and Americans to force China to pay a good price for the former German railway and other German-Japanese property in Shantung Province. Then to add to the variety of alleged confidential information that is being spread about China was an account in a Japanese paper which stated that the diplomatic representatives of the Powers which attended the Washington Conference had been holding secret meetings in Peking at which methods were being discussed for perpetually fastening foreign control upon China. A full account of the misinformation that is being spread in this country about the Washington Conference would fill a book. It will probably require a dozen years for the essential facts of the Washington Conference to become known in China if left to the normal course of events and this inspires the thought that it would be an excellent idea for some philanthropic organization or individual to get out a primer on the Washington Conference. Or some publishing house in China might undertake this work? The treaties and resolutions could be printed with an interpretation of each by some competent authority and, if well done and translated into readable Chinese, the book would serve as a standard text book on this important gathering. Surely enough copies could be sold to college students alone to make the work profitable.

THE ABOLITION OF THE TUCHUNATE of Chekiang should be followed by other provinces. Lu Yung-hsiang has for some three years advocated the autonomy of provinces and the subordination of the military to the civil authority. It is altogether fitting, therefore, that he should be the first Tuchun to give up a position which was illegal and which carried with it opprobrium. General Lu has been invited by the public organizations of Chekiang to remain in the province to assist in its reoganization on a new basis and to command the Tenth Division. The government in Peking has also requested that he serve on a commission to disband the troops and organize a national army. Chekiang province is the smallest in the land; yet Lu Yung-hsiang has been able to make himself a national figure largely because of his progressive ideas. He has been able to maintain peace in the province of Chekiang and in the Shanghai district which, he controls. Had he done nothing else, this would have been sufficient to win for him the gratitude of foreigners in China.

THE PEACE OF SHANGHAI MUST not be disturbed by factional politics in China. During the last week there have been ugly rumors of the possibility of fighting in the vicinity of this city Nothing could be more harmful to the entire country than a disturbance of the trade, commerce and industry of Shanghai, which is the economic metropolis of the land. Nothing could hurt the credit of the Chinese government and embarrass the new regime more than a disturbance in Shanghai. Thus far, through several troubled years, Shanghai has gone its way, doing business, buying and selling, shipping and transhipping, financing and manufacturing, without much worry as to what happened either in Peking or Canton. Political conditions did not affect it seriously. There might have been a momentary interruption of the movement of goods, but soon the dams were down and the streams were replete with every cargo. Even a small skirmish in the vicinity of Lunghua would convince the residents of Shanghai, foreign and Chinese, that all troops must be removed from its environment.

Playing Uncle Sam for A Sucker!

(No 1 of a series of articles on Chinese-American Relations.)

FOR SEVERAL YEARS there has been in existance a strong propaganda calculated to induce American business to come to China. This propaganda has been conducted by branches of the American government such as the State and Commerce Departments, by the Chinese government through specially organized bureaus in China and through the Chinese Legation in Washington and Chinese consulates in New York, San Francisco, and other places. In addition to these powerful governmental organs private bodies such as American chambers of commerce in China and similar bodies in the United States have done everything possible to induce the American banker, the American manufacturer and the American business man to enter the Chinese market. Chinese chambers of commerce have followed a similar procedure.

These efforts, official and private, to "sell" the China market to the American business man have been successful to such an extent that we now find American enterprise in practically all parts of China and in practically every line of endeavor. Now we are wondering whether the propaganda has not been overdone — whether American industry has not received a downright injury in coming to China?

In the consideration of this subject, it is my purpose to stick as closely as possible to American business which came to China largely for the purpose of doing business with the Chinese government. American business in China generally has been successful, I am sure, but on the other hand I am in a position to state that American business which has been conducted with the Chinese government has not been successful. As a matter of fact *unsuccessful* is a mild term to apply to it, *disastrous* being a much more fitting title.

In a recent issue of the *Review* I read a statement to the effect that the Chinese government owes to American bankers and manufacturers a sum equivalent to $50,000,000 in Chinese currency. This statement must have been based upon a superficial investigation for after going into the subject quite thoroughly I find the real amount to be considerably in excess of this figure. This sum is made up of loans extended by American banks and financial organizations and for materials which have been sold by American manufacturers to the Chinese government railways, telegraph and telephone services and other branches not necessary to mention. It does not include indemnity for losses suffered by American citizen's in China's various internal disturbances of recent years. To quote from your previous discussion:

> "A great deal of this debt is in actual default and the remainder is probably in technical default, because the Chinese government is unable to pay its bills. Some of this money is a year overdue and some of it is two or three years overdue."

In connection with your previous discussion of this subject, which appeared in the *Review* for June 10, the statement was made that although China has defaulted on her obligations to American banks and

American manufacturers, she has been careful to keep up her payments to British and other European creditors. It is now my purpose to give some facts in this connection which I trust will be quite illuminating in certain circles in the United States where there has been in existence for a considerable number of years a sympathetic interest in China and a wholesome desire to help China get on her feet educationally, financially, economically and governmentally. I am giving these facts because I believe the time has arrived for plain speaking, not from the standpoint of helping China *this time*, but purely from the standpoint of protecting legitimate American interests and enterprise in this part of the world.

To take the case of certain railroad obligations first, the Peking-Hankow Railway owes to American companies a sum of money considerably in excess of $4,500,000 (U. S. Currency) for locomotives and cars and other equipment which has been purchased and placed in service in the last four or five years. Although this good American equipment constitutes a fairly large percentage of the total rolling stock of this Chinese railway and has been in use for many months and is earning dividends for the railway and the Chinese government, practically none of it has been paid for but on the other hand I find this situation:

In the meantime, the Peking-Hankow Railway has been meeting promptly and in full its obligations arising out of the Anglo-French loan of 1908. The semi-annual interest on the loan, amounting to £106,250 and an amortization payment of £250,000 were deposited with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Banque de l 'Indo Chine on September 25, 1921, for payment of interest on April 5, 1922, and of principal October 5, 1922. Again, on March 25, 1922, in spite of the fact that these obligations to American concerns for materials supplied to the railways, which had been guaranteed by the Ministry of Communications, had not been paid, a further deposit of £106,250 was made with these banks for payment of September 25, 1922.

Now China has many friends in high places in the United States. Perhaps we should first begin with President Harding who, during his campaign for the Presidency, delivered several addresses on the Shantung Question. He also spoke in the United States Senate and helped to defeat the Versailles Treaty in the Senate because of the "infamy perpetrated upon an innocent, helpless and defenceless people," in confirming Japan's rights to the Shantung Province. Then we should number among China's friends in high places in the United States, Secretary of State Hughes. It was Secretary Hughes who insisted that China be invited to sit as an independent sovereign country in the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Pacific Far Eastern Problems. European Powers and Japan strenuously opposed the inclusion of delegates from China in the discussions of the Washington Conference. Failing this they did everything possible to split off the discussion of matters affecting China and the Far East, from the matters affecting disarmament and tried to have China's problems considered at a separate conference in either London or Paris. But Hon Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States of America, stood out for China and prevailed upon the European Powers and Japan to discuss China's affairs in the free and friendly atmosphere of Washington, the American capital. I might also mention Secretary of Commerce, Herbert S. Hoover, who once lived in China and helped organize a great mining development out here, and Secretary of the Navy, Denby, who is the son of a former American Minister to China and who as a youth was employed in the Chinese customs. These men and others I might mention are in government service and hence in positions of great influence in shaping policies. I might go outside of government service and fill these columns with lists of prominent Americans who are interested in China and who are constantly working for the welfare of China and the Chinese. I might print lists of American men, women and children who contributed to the relief of the terrible Chinese famine of two years ago. The writer knows of one American woman who, after listening to an account of Chinese children being sold into slavery to prevent them from starving to death, removed a diamond necklace from her neck and tossed it into the collection basket for the China famine fund.

What are these people in the American government and outside to think when they read these lines of China's lack of appreciation for American assistance?

The instance quoted in the foregoing paragraphs is only one case. I have compiled a long and sorry recital of discriminations against Americans in business and other enterprises in China which I shall reserve for future articles, but to repeat the question of the preceding paragraph:

After all of these years of attempts to save China from the aggressions of predatory Powers, which individually or collectively would have swallowed China many times over in the last half century, what is the average American to think of China's present policy of discrimination against legitimate American enterprise?

American citizens in their past individual actions toward China have never expected nor desired any special or selfish advantages in return for assistance rendered. There may have been individual cases of American citizens attempting to gain a selfish advantage because of some altruistic action on the part of the American government, but most certainly nothing of this sort has ever received official sanction. The American government has always rather leaned backward in its attempt to walk the straight and narrow pathway in respect to infringements upon China's sovereignty. The best example of this is the return of the surplus of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity. America returned this money to China with no strings attached, whatever. Although more than twenty years have elapsed since the original American action, it is only in the last three or four years that other nations have even begun to consider a return of their share of this indemnity and in every case the various European nations are searching about to discover means for obtaining some special and selfish advantage for returning to China her own money. The French are said to be planning to use part of their Boxer funds to revive a bankrupt private bank. The British are seeking ways to return the cake and have it too and Japan is doing likewise. Only America, away back in the dark days of the Boxer rebellion when the Powers were about to end China's national life, had sufficient faith in China to return this fund. As a result thousands of China's young men and women have been lifted from their depth of ignorance and superstition, their lives of pestilence and poverty to the light of a new day and a renewed hope for themselves, their country and their posterity.

I wonder what the American people will say when they learn that one of these American returned students, a graduate of a great American University

and now in high official position in the Chinese government, recently issued an official statement in which he implied that it didn't make any particular difference whether China defaulted on her American debts so long as she kept her credit in good condition in Great Britain. This man who wrote this letter, in addition to being a graduate of a great American university, is also the graduate of a leading American missionary college in China. We wonder what his old professors and classmates will think of this incident when we discuss it in a succeeding article. We also wonder what President Harding and Secretary Hughes will think when they learn these facts.

China is now in process of forming a new government, and there is considerable talk of new policies and programs. It is a fact that many of the matters which I intend to discuss in this series belong to previous administrations. But I hope that this discussion will be of benefit in educating the American people and the American government regarding the real situation in China as they affect America's vital interests. America learned a great deal about the Far Eastern situation during the Washington Conference and the American people learned a great deal about China and conditions in China. We have now come to the place where there must be certain changes in American policy toward China, changes that have got to be based upon common sense and practical results rather than upon the old Pollyanna policy of "saving China." The situation had developed to a point where America has got to take a decided stand out here in order to save herself, otherwise our old benevolent friend "Uncle Sam" will be "played for a sucker" here in the Orient as has been the case in Europe since the autumn of 1914.—*P. S. The writer of this series of articles will appreciate letters of comment from American and Chinese readers on the subject under discussion. Letters will be treated as confidential. They should be addressed to "Americans" care the Weekly Review, 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.*

The Little Red School House

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

WHAT must have been in the minds of the Japanese and Chinese when they came in contact with the first Europeans? What did proud Japan think when Perry forced her to break its fondest traditions? What did the Manchu Emperor think when the foreign missions forced him to recognize them and when small bands of foreigners were able to seize Chinese territory, when they were able to foist upon China treaties which the Chinese did not want to sign, when they were able to create an *imperium* in *imperio* within the heretofore invincible Empire, the proudest kingdom of Asia? What did the people of India think when little by little their country was taken from them by Europeans, small armies, few men, compared with the tremendous mass of humanity which compose the kingdoms of that land?

The superstitious probably stood in awe before the invincibility of the white man. But the educated, the literate, did they attempt to analyse the power of the white races, did they seek for a fundamental explanation of Anglo-Saxon prowess, did they try to delve beneath and seek beyond the gunboats and arms for the strength of the fair men from Europe, who little by little turned Asia into their treasure house, into their workshop?

Probably there was little intellectual analysis. The first reactions were emotional—surprise, anger, fear, umbrage, vengeance. And, the East could not withstand the aggressions of the West, just as Africa became a vassal of Europe, just as the unknown regions of the world, America, the Arctic, Australia and the islands of the seas, came under the power of the same nations of Western Europe. Intrepid explorers went into every country and clime outside of Europe and brought there the civilization of Western Europe, the economic factor of which was capitalism, the commercial expression of which was individualism and the moral phase of which was the right of every man to life, liberty and a pursuit of happiness. What was it that gave the West such a power?

Many psychological and historical factors enter into the supremacy of Western Europe, but above all stands out the democracy of learning, the emphasis on popular education which very early began to mould the character of Western peoples, particularly the Anglo-Saxon nations. In the Middle Ages, when Europe was not unlike China of a decade ago, when cities like Soochow and Wuchang covered Europe, and when guilds not unlike those of China today controlled commerce and industry, learning was the monopoly of the priesthood, who were not only religious teachers, but were more like that element of the Chinese people which calls itself, scholar. Art, music, and what science there was, came within the scope of the theologists and the thinking of the day was limited by the environment and habits of those whose principal business in life was not to solve practical problems but to deal with first causes. The language of thought and of the intellectual class was not the language of the people, but Latin, an alien, somewhat universal tongue more suitable for the written than the spoken word, not unlike the *Wenli* of China today. But even before the Protestant Reformation, Wycliffe translated the *Bible* and Chaucer wrote in the jargon, even as Hu Suh is writing in the Vulgate today. The *Bible* was the book of the period, it was the basis of life and the bringing of it and its message to the masses of the people. Since then the growth of popular education in Anglo-Saxon countries has been general and constantly upward.

In the United States elementary education has been made compulsory wherever possible. And, as has been suggested in these columns before, the success of the United States as a nation can be traced more easily to the school house than to any other cause. The school to which I went as a child was in the heart of the immigrant quarter of New York. Children attending this school came from homes in which twenty-six different languages and dialects were spoken. Nationalities as diverse as Americans, Germans, Russians, Italians, Greeks, Chinese, Turks, Armenians, Poles, Jews, Norwegians, and many more, were represented. Almost all the children were either immigrants or the sons and daughters of immigrants. These children were taken into the school house, drilled and trained and educated until each one looked forward to the morning exercise, which opened with the phrase:

"*I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands. One nation indivisible with liberty and justice.*

These boys and girls grew into men and women, into Americans. Each one had individual characteristics; yet all were alike in that they were Americans, cherishing the country which their grandparents did

not know, speaking as a mother tongue a language which some of their parents could not pronounce and pledged to a system of government and life which was as foreign to their parents as it is perhaps today to the natives of Batang. And when the Great War came the country and institutions which these children had pledged themselves to uphold were in danger, they went into the fight, many of them against the countries from which their parents came, generally without reservations, or protest, to fight for what the government of the United States, as selected by the people of the United States, said was right.

Schools similar to this are to be found in every city of the United States. Even in the tiniest villages, where there are only a few inhabitants, there is a little red school house on the hill, a place of learning, an institution which makes for unity in thought and in basic principals in the United States, a medium for the perpetuation of American ideals. When the Middle West was laid out into sections a school house was erected in each one, just as every house must have a door and a window.

When states in the Middle West was divided into sections and townships, provision was immediately made for a public school in each smaller unit. In Texas, where public lands were set aside for educational purposes, one of the Chinese delegates to the Washington Conference when asked for his impressions of America replied: "As I look through the windows of the train, the most imposing structure in each town was the school."

As one reads the story of the making of America, the changing names of the important men is perhaps the most noteworthy feature. There is no ruling family in America. There is no ruling group of families. Mr. Harding's father was a country physician. Woodrow Wilson's father was a clergyman. Mr. Roosevelt's father was a merchant. There is no class which has a monopoly on scholarship or on position. The great men of the country originate in all classes, in all groups. The fact is that men with intellect and energy have every opportunity to rise and the basis, educationally, is the village or district school house, where a man is taught first of all that America must be served and served unselfishly. The school house is the mother of American unity.

It is very exceptional that an American is trained by private tutors. A boy or a girl goes to school and all the youngsters play together. In the games of the schools are two salient factors which make for the training of the man and the development of the nation. One is team work, the necessity of playing and working together, of subordinating the individual wish, the personal desires, for the success of the whole. A boy may be honored for his brilliance as a student or a player, but should the emphasis of his personality, should his ambitions, result in a defeat for his school, he is in disgrace and is ridiculed and despised. There is no room for "face" for the individual when the "face" of the school is involved. The second factor depends upon the first but is of even greater importance; that is, personal loyalty to school and friends. Treachery and selfishness are regarded as unforgivable sins and no man is trusted by his comrades, who as a boy "did not play the game" by his school and his friends. A liar is soon found out and he is held in low esteem by his comrades. This playing, this emphasis on the "game," moulds the character of the boy and girl, and it shows when they are men and women. Upon it depends the future of both Great Britain and America. The greatness of both nations is made on the fields of football, baseball and cricket.

Let us turn to China. In the old days, emphasis was laid on scholarship, but the nature of the studies were such that only the fairly well-to-do could afford to provide the leisure and the tutorship to make the passing of the examinations possible. And, in most instances, each family could only afford to permit one son to stand for the examinations. The rest of the family had to content itself with trade, or looking after family affairs in the village, or a life of idleness. The scholar was raised on a pedestal; he was a great man, to be honored. But scholarship was not universal. There was no system of general education.

The modernization of the educational system in China found an emphasis on the university and the middle schools. Practically, no attention was paid to elementary education. The theory was that China had to train her teachers, that she had to create a body of men who would go into the country and teach in the elementary schools. But as the Republic became embroiled in civil wars and as money had to go to soldiers rather than teachers, few were the men who were willing to sacrifice themselves, to live in dull villages, to do the most irksome of labors, teaching, and to receive small recompense for their work. The elementary school, therefore, has not developed as rapidly as the university and the middle school and until the elementary school does develop the social significance of the educational system of China is very small indeed.

Since the middle schools have largely developed either directly under the control or indirectly under the influence of Western missionaries, one of the outstanding features of Western education, the game, is coming into vogue in China. Baseball, football tennis, etc. are becoming everyday characteristics of China's educational life. Previous to the influx of modern ideals, the game was unknown. Who ever heard of a scholar moving rapidly, much less running. And without the game, there is no team-work, no sense of communal action, no subordination of self, no adherence to a group from a sense of loyalty which brings with it no material profit. In the development of these characteristics, the Y. M. C. A. and the Boy Scout movement have played very important roles, and it perhaps is the best augury of China's future that both of these movements are now completely Chinese.

In the reconstruction of China, as of any other country, numerous problems arise, all of which are interesting and attractive. The young man, who desires to play a part in the moulding of the future, must weigh alternatives, must determine upon a course and adhere to his determination. Often the least attractive tasks are the most important, and the men who serve their country most, are those who bury themselves among the masses of the people and whose names never appear in the newspaper. The negro teachers of Tuskeegee Institute in the United States serve their people and country better than the delegates to perennial conventions. The fundamental work of the Russian Revolution, the work that will count in the permanent reformation of that land, was done by the Zemstros and before the Zemstros, by the intellectuals of the country who went into villages to teach in schools for peasant children. And that is what is most needed in China, men and women, who will go into the schools in the villages, far from the cities, of a great name, to teach Chinese boys and girls to democratize education to bring the

wisdom of the book, where now there is only darkness. British and American missionaries have done this. Why should their work not be continued by British and American returned students? Why should the best intellects of the country not devote themselves to the fundamental task of elementary education?

Japan Adapts Herself to the Change

BY UPTON CLOSE

NEWS of the Chang Tso-lin debacle was at first received with utter incredulity in Japanese official circles and it was many days before they would accept the evidence that his failure was complete and final. It was patent that they had placed their money on the wrong horse, and they felt their loss keenly.

From the Japanese viewpoint Wu Pei-fu's victory is inexplicable. Chang Tso-lin's superiority of numbers and equipment, and financial resources gave him, in their reckoning, unquestionable superiority over any force which might oppose him in the provinces. Fighting spirit inspired by a cause, they, of course, failed to look for in China. Their fundamental mistake was their assumption that the morale of Wu Pei-fu's army was upon the same low plane as that of Chang Tso-lin's: mere uninterested service of commanders' personal ambitions rendered in return for certain pay and privilege to plunder. The initiative displayed consistently by the Eleventh and Third Divisions and occasionally by other bodies of Chihli troops was a new and unlooked for thing to Japanese observers of Chinese warfare.

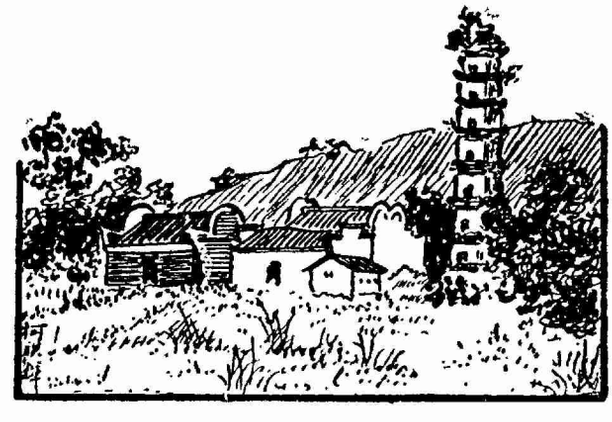
The Japanese possess, however, ability to adapt themselves to the inevitable. They have done so even graciously in this case. They have come to accept the recent strife as one of the culminating steps in the elimination of Japanese influence from China; other steps having been the student uprising, the overthrow of the Anfus, and the Washington Conference. General Wu Pei-fu, who is showing some very statesmanlike traits in spite of the popular opinion that his talents lie solely in the military field, has made the change in attitude easy for the Japanese. In his declaration of war upon Chang Tso-lin's invading Hunghutzes, General Wu set forth in plain terms his position toward foreign aid to his enemies and warned that any such abetment would react upon the heads of the perpetrators. But thereafter he farsightedly refrained from officially implicating the Japanese. When report after report swept through his army at Changhsintien that Japanese staff officers and gunners were assisting the other side, and when even the witness of foreign railway men was produced, General Wu steadfastly refrained from any statement of accusation, saying that he lacked documentary or otherwise conclusive evidence.

Later, when the danger of Japan's taking advantage of Chang Tso-lin's independent position or of disruption in Manchuria, was presented to him, he refused to draw hasty conclusions, preferring rather to place Japan upon her honor before the other nations of the world. His attitude toward Japan is simple and open. It is the same as his attitude toward other nations—modified, of course, by his sensitiveness to the fact that Japan, more than other nations has trespassed upon China's rights and dignity. It is the hope that Japan, as other nations, will, for value received, retire before a strong and united China from possessions affecting Chinese sovereignty, and the belief that China will in the course of a decade possess the military power to compel such a solution if it be not accepted gracefully by the nations affected.

Japan conducted herself during the recent strife in such a way that she could officially, at least, claim impartiality in spite of her evident sympathies. It was, therefore, not so hard for the Japanese, once they were convinced that Chang Tso-lin's cause was hopeless even in his own original territory, to announce that they would welcome Wu Pei-fu or Wu Pei-fu's appointee to Manchuria with the same warmth which they had shown toward Chang Tso-lin. This statement was accepted for what it was worth but without acknowledging the implication that the Japanese possess the right to welcome or not to welcome Chinese officials in their Kwantung "colony." Then followed the gesture of friendship, directed specifically at Wu Pei-fu, contained in the communication of the Japanese Legation to the Chinese Foreign Office, that Japan had decided to withdraw her garrison from Hankow—which, of course, has never possessed any right, nor more than a shadow of a pretext, for being there.

The completion of Japanese official adaptation to the political change in China was evidenced by the visit of Mr. Obata's representative to Paotingfu last week. This agent brought a photograph of the well known Japanese plenipotentiary which he presented to General Wu and which was acknowledged by a similar courtesy. He assured General Wu that in the eyes of the Japanese government, Chang Tso-lin, having been officially dismissed from the headship of the Three Eastern Provinces by the President of China, no longer possessed official rank nor authority, and that no attempt by him to negotiate as an independent ruler with foreign powers would be taken seriously by Japan.

It is quite evident that Japanese diplomats have come to the place where they are willing to adapt their China policy to the minds of the powers that be in China, rather than to set up powers in China, which shall implicitly accept a policy formulated for China in Tokyo. And an encouraging feature is that the General Staff seems no longer to be in a position to overrule the diplomats, although it is yet early to abandon the safeguard of suspicious watchfulness.



The Education of American Children in China

BY JULEAN ARNOLD
American Commercial Attache

THERE are probably but few instances in human history of greater constructive statesmanship, in the relations of one people toward another, than that displayed by the United States in its remission of a large portion of its Boxer Indemnity, with an understanding whereby a certain number of selected Chinese students should be trained in American colleges after a preliminary education in China based upon the standards of American educational institutions. In making this arrangement, the United States government was inspired by a desire to lessen the chances of misunderstandings in international relations through ignorance upon the part of one people of the ideals and institutions of another. The attitude in this instance is, however, open to criticism in that it is distinctly onesided. Provision should have been made at the same time for the education of a number of American young men and women in China, so that the United States, destined to become an important factor in the great new world of the Pacific, would be better able to discharge its responsibilities and to meet its opportunities, through an enlightened public opinion based upon a more intimate knowledge of the civilizations of Asia. It is singular that the American people should have done so much to help China in a knowledge of things Western and neglected so lamentably the education of her people in an understanding of the oldest and richest of civilizations extant.

A rare species indeed is the citizen of the United States during the past one or two generations who has not responded to some of the many appeals from China. Like the rivulets trickling down the sides of hills and mountains eventually forming mighty rivers, so these contributions from myriads of individuals scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land have come together in a large stream, carrying to China a steady flow of American gold aggregating many tens of millions. No other nation can claim the distinction of as large a number of its citizens in constructive philanthropic enterprise in China as the United States, for its missionary population comprises over half of its eleven thousand residents of the Flowery Republic. Last year, Americans gave over $7,000,000 gold to famine relief in China, dedicated at Peking a medical school and hospital costing over $5,000,000, designed to encourage the Chinese in modern medical education, and for the support of their missionary work in China during the year, probably as much as ten million dollars were contributed. In a number of important centers in China, American philanthropy has made possible the installation and maintenance of colleges and universities with buildings and equipment the equal of those in the West.

Fifty years ago the first group of Chinese government students were sent to the United States. Since then tens of thousands of the youth of China have been accorded the advantages of a modern Western education through the generosity of American friends.

While several hundreds of millions of dollars have been contributed by Americans in kindly sympathy toward the Chinese, and the United States in its attitude generally toward China has pursued a course dictated by an ever present desire to follow the precept of the Golden Rule, as recently exemplified by its action in the support of China's cause at the Washington Conference, it is singular that American interests and Americans resident in China, have been given practically no consideration by the very same people who have contributed in a most generous manner toward aiding the inhabitants of the Oriental Republic in taking full advantage of all that Western civilizations may have to offer.

Our American population in China, while under the jurisdiction of American law and courts, through the institution of extraterritoriality, are called upon to remit to the United States each year, their income and excess profits taxes, with no direct compensating returns. "Taxation without representation" was the cry of the English colonists as they joined together in revolt against the Mother Country. The American colony in China is no less entitled to consider itself aggrieved. It cannot take from the taxes it remits to its home government one mite to serve its interests or even as part of the expenses incurred in the education of its children, although conditions are such that these children cannot secure in Chinese schools the equivalent of an American common school education. Not many years ago, that is before the American communities in China were able to provide for themselves any school facilities for their children, an American consul had among his invited guests at a Washington birthday anniversary luncheon, the daughter of parents long resident in China, who had boasted of being able to trace their ancestry on both sides, not only to the Revolution, but also to that wonderful group who came over on the Mayflower. The young lady had been educated in Shanghai municipal schools with a supplementary training in Germany. Although the house was decorated with cherry trees, hatchets and other emblems of the occasion when looking at a portrait of George Washington, over which was draped an American flag, she exclaimed: "Is that Goethe?" While it is very desirable that our children born and raised in China should be educated to appreciate the history and civilizatian of other peoples, especially those of the Chinese, yet it is quite necessary to our welfare that they be given at the same time a good American education. Through the philanthropy of the good people of the United States, tens of thousands of Chinese boys and girls are now enjoying educational facilities superior to those which the American communities in China, with their very limited resources are able to accord their own children. Furthermore, the parents of these children must pay tuition fees in our American schools averaging $150 gold a pupil for a school year, while Chinese boys and girls receive even better facilities at a nominal fee or in many cases free of charge, through the generosity of friends in the United States.

The American communities of Shanghai and Peking are to be congratulated upon their raising funds for the purchase of land and the erection of suitable buildings for schools for American children resident in these important centers. Many gave far beyond their means so that our children might not be deprived of that which will make them useful citizens of the Republic. We are to be congratulated also upon the teachers who have maintained these schools at high standards working against handicaps which have confronted them. It is gratifying to know that the graduates from the Shanghai American School have made such splendid records in matriculating in

American universities that the principal colleges in the United States now admit them without examination. The conditions under which children of American parents in China are trained when proper educational facilities are accorded them are particularly favorable. In the first place, the parents are in most cases college graduates. Secondly, because of contact with an international environment and opportunities for travel, they acquire early a broad vision as well as a good knowledge of world geography. Thirdly, their contact with a civilization as rich and full of interest as that of the Chinese people has a helpful educational value, and fourthly, they have an opportunity to learn a very difficult but useful language at an age when languages can be easily acquired.

The American schools in China become at the same time community centers for the American residents. The plans for the Peking American School call for two rooms so arranged as to be useable during other than school hours for meetings for such organizations as the American Association, the American College Clubs, the American Woman's Club, the Mothers' Club, the American Legion, and so on. Undoubtedly the Shanghai American School will incorporate facilities for meeting places for some of the numerous American organizations functioning among the three thousand Americans resident in that commercial metropolis. It is essential to both the pupils at these schools and the American residents generally that good American libraries be developed in connection with the schools. The China Club of Seattle recently presented to the American community of Chengtu, the capital of that great West China Province claiming a population of seventy millions, 500 well selected books on history, literature, science, and so on. The American Asiatic Association, the China Commerce Club of California, the China Society of America, the East Asiatic Society of Boston and other organizations interested in our relations with China and the Far East, might well embrace this opportunity to render a signal service to our American communities in China, who are in reality their representatives. It would seem that the American Legion, in its program for American interests abroad, could advantageously include the securing of well selected lists of American books for American communities abroad, where these books are not obtainable in local libraries. There are several other centers in China where American schools are now maintained although in a somewhat smaller way than at Shanghai and Peking but which are equally deserving of support, so long as they maintain certain recognized standards in work and results.

It is not right and just that the American communities in China should now be called upon to bear the burden of the entire operating expenses of these schools. The birth right of every natural born American is a common school education. I believe we are fully justified in representations demanding a Congressional appropriation to meet part of the expenses of educating American children resident in those countries where conditions do not permit of their securing the equivalent of an American public school education. This is particularly true in an Asiatic country where the language and civilization of the inhabitants are so different from those of countries of European origin. An appropriation of from fifty to one hundred dollars per pupil per year should be made, as a contribution to the operating expenses of schools founded in Asiatic countries for the education of American children, provided these schools meet certain requirements as to enrollment, curricula, etc.

As a business proposition, and as a matter of policy on the part of our government, it would pay handsomely in future dividends were our government and our business interests at home to meet the entire outlay necessary for the construction and maintenance of a number of high class schools in China for the education of American children. What a remarkable potential asset to all American interests are the children of American parents resident in China, when given the equivalent of an American high school education along with training in the language, literature and institutions of the Chinese people. In diplomacy, commerce, engineering, journalism, education, and other walks of life we need Americans who know China and the Far East generally. The success of any of our organizations in China in business, governmental, missionary, or other lines depends more upon a properly trained American personnel than upon any other one factor, and especially American personnel trained in a knowledge of Chinese.

The day is not far distant when the arena of the world's commerce will have been shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific. America is a Pacific Power, whether she would will it or not. As such she enjoys responsibilities and opportunities which make it necessary that a goodly number of her citizens know China. Some of our American universities, responding to the call for a greater knowledge of things Chinese, have been in quest for years of Americans trained in Chinese, to occupy chairs in Chinese language and literature, but few indeed are those who could qualify. On the other hand, hundreds and probably thousands of Chinese are able to qualify in English language and literature, for Chinese educational institutions.

Truly the East has come to know the West far better than the West the East and mainly through the generosity of Western peoples. Is it not time that the West turn some of its thought and philanthropy to educating its own people to a better understanding of the civilizations of the nations of the East and thereby correct, in part at least, the one sided conditions which at present exist, to the disadvantage both of East and West? Is it not time that the American people came to a realization that they will help themselves in a very substantial way through the development of educational institutions in China devised to give the children of American parents resident there the equivalent of an American public school education combined with such training in the language and institutions of the Chinese people as will specially equip them for useful service in America's relations with the Far East? Liberal Congressional support for the education of American children in China, either in connection with plans for further remissions of the Boxer Indemnity or otherwise, will constitute further evidence of constructive statesmanship on the part of the United States government in its relations with a nation possessing one quarter of the world's population now receptive to all that Western civilization has to offer.

Shanghai, June 12, 1922.

The Washington Conference and the Far East

BY PAUL S. REINSCH

A STAGE humorist has remarked that if Mr. Hughes has proposed that hereafter all wars must be made on a cash basis and no credits would be given, he would have come very near to actually getting rid of war. Nobody, of course, expected of the Washington Conference that it would succeed in protecting the world against the recurrence of wars. The situation of the world is still too full of unsettled elements to make it possible for world-wide assurance of peace to be actually established. In an international conference there are always two dangers present. The public expects too much and in its optimism is liable to be deceived by general declarations which do not change the actual situation very much, on the other hand, the cabinets and their representatives are too much concerned in maintaining every element of their position in detail. Between these two extremes the work of international conferences often oscillates without succeeding in accomplishing anything of very specific value.

The Washington Conference was undoubtedly the busiest gathering of its kind that has ever met. Day by day its entire personnel from the chief delegates down to the youngest attache were kept busy in plenary sessions, committee meetings, sub-committee meetings and incidental conferences. Together with the inevitable accompaniment of social duties this certainly made the diplomats at Washington as busy as a land office on a filing day.

The specific achievements of the Conference involve details which required the most careful attention of all these delegations for months; and even then it can hardly be said that there were any complete solutions. Nor would such have been possible even in a longer time. The Four-Power treaty sanctions the existing distribution of the Islands in the Pacific; it relieves each of the Powers of any immediate danger of having to use armed force for the protection of its holdings. The treaty for the reduction of naval armament is primarily important for the psychological effect which specific action, such as the scrapping of existing ships, will have on the public mind in impressing it with the seriousness of the purpose of the powers to limit their war preparation.

With respect to the Far East perhaps the most important achievement of the Conference lies in the agreement whereby the Powers engage themselves not to seek for their nationals any special rights or privileges in any parts of China. The board of reference which is provided for will, under favorable circumstances, constitute an effective instrument for preventing discrimination and making the gradual growth of local spheres of influence in China impossible. To this is added the provision for the publicity of all treaties and agreements dealing with China. It should, therefore, in the future be difficult to carry out successfully an attempt, on the part of any one nation, to establish a special sphere of interest in any region of China. This is of great importance, as the chief cause of international suspicion and friction with respect to China has lain in the attempts made, openly and secretly, to secure preferences and special interests.

The Shantung arrangement works to the same end. Any special position which Germany might have claimed has been specifically abandoned by Japan. The solution in this case is, however, not as yet completely carried out, so long as a Japanese traffic manager remains on the Shantung railway. It will be dependent on the efficiency of Chinese management and on the watchfulness of the other nations with respect to their commercial rights and freedom from all discrimination, whether this remaining connection between Japanese influence and affairs in Shantung will be kept within the bound of an ordinary traffic managership, itself to expire upon complete payment of the railroad indemnity by China, or whether occasion will be found to expand it into something more far-reaching.

In Manchuria too, Japan has abandoned those special privileges with respect to local loans and provincial advisers which she secured in connection with the Twenty-one Demands. In Manchuria she still holds the railway and the concession of Dairen; but if properly utilized, the arrangements created for the protection of equal opportunity will give foreign, non-Japanese commerce in Manchuria a better chance than it has recently enjoyed. Her nearness to this market will always favor Japan, and no one will begrudge her that advantage.

When we come to the remainder of the Conference program with respect to China, no important achievements are to be reported. The withdrawal of the foreign post offices is indeed a step in the right direction, particularly when we consider to what extent the Japanese post offices in China, for instance, interfere with Chinese affairs in many undesirable ways. The conference in withdrawing the post offices, however, incidentally called upon China not to change the arrangement by which a French co-director of the Chinese post office system is employed. All observers of the Chinese service have testified to its promptness, reliability and general excellence. The Chinese may indeed wish to continue to retain some foreign employes in their service. But should that be made a means for seeking to exercise outside influence the Chinese would put up a strong fight to get rid of it.

The arrangements with respect to the Chinese tariff cannot be said to do full justice to the often declared political independence of China. Under existing treaties China has retained the liberty to levy a duty of 5 percent. In making this effective, the Conference is only carrying out the already existing obligation of the powers. The least satisfactory of the resolutions adopted is that relating to the presence of foreign troops in certain parts of China without warrant or treaty. This refers particularly to Japanese troops, as the troops of other powers are in China under treaty provisions. The resolution of the Powers begins, "Whereas there are at present stationed in China foreign troops, without warrant of treaty." . . . At this point one would expect a declaration that such troops should be withdrawn. But far from it. The resolution gives the Chinese government opportunity to appeal to the Powers, who may then instruct their representatives in Peking to make a report as to whether it is necessary to withdraw such troops; this report will be submitted to the Powers, but need not be acted upon. This dilatory procedure and unnecessary investigation, it is to be feared, will make it more easy than heretofore to keep foreign troops in China, without warrant of treaty.

Political conflicts in China together with a persistent propaganda designed to give the impression that China is in a condition verging on chaos, plainly

had a certain effect on the Conference. Well disposed to China as most of the delegations were, they were worried by such reports; especially that the Central government in China was not very strong, and that there were one or two opposition centers. It was not realized sufficiently how unimportant all questions of politics and of Central government are in China, compared with the provincial life and the economic activities of the people. The soundness of Chinese popular life was not given full consideration and weight at the Conference, which judged China too much according to the preconceived notions of a highly centralized Western government. The idea that it is incumbent upon the Western Powers to provide a central organization for China is almost grotesque to anyone who knows the true strength of Chinese popular life and organization and who knows how far the people have already progressed in reconstructing their affairs from within, in their own way.

We should particularly guard against misunderstanding the Chinese situation by giving undue weight to reports of political unrest. The Chinese government may be weak and embarrassed by money difficulties, but the country and people are at present as sound as any nation in the world.

Look at the amount of their public debt! The total debt of this vast country is slightly over Nine Hundred Millions—it has not even gone into the first billion—that means a per capita of $2.50. The per capita debt of France and of the United Kingdom approach $900.00. The total debt is in each case nearly forty times as much as that of China. The per capita debt of the United States is $260 00. The Chinese public debt under present conditions of world finance seems almost infinitesimal.

Of all Asiatic countries, too, China has by far the smallest public debt. The per capita for Japan is $14 00; for India $7.00—for China, to repeat, this remarkably low figure, $2.50.

But in China it is not an easy matter to increase the public debt. The people of China have been deeply dissatisfied with the loan agreements made with Japan during the war; they have made it understood unmistakably to their government that they want no more foreign loans at this time. The Ministry of Finance has therefore been most reluctant to make any new commitments. This is one of the reasons why there has been delay about repaying the American loan.

But why, if China is not in a bad financial situation, does she not pay off this loan? The answer is that while the Chinese public debt is small, it is on the other hand very difficult for the Chinese government to get a larger income. It is hemmed in between two forces. By treaty the Powers hold down the Chinese government to a customs duty of 5 percent—this is the chief source of income of the Central government. While the revenue has increased from year to year with the development of commerce, the increase has not kept pace with the modern needs of the Chinese government.

On the other side the government is hampered by the fact that China is governed by custom, and that it is very difficult to introduce new taxes. The greater part of the governing is done by the Provinces, which retain the local taxes for that purpose. To that is added the evil of provincial militarism. The military governors have in many cases not only retained local taxes for their military establishment, but have drawn heavily on the Central government in return for giving their support.

There has been a great national uprising in China. The people, the merchants, the scholars—who have hitherto been unpolitical, who have minded their business and social affairs and given little thought to government are now beginning to assert themselves. They have created a strong public opinion which expresses itself powerfully and which restrains the government.

But it may be asked do they not realize that the government must receive a larger income? Are they not ready to make financial sacrifices for their country? They undoubtedly are. The recent famine relief has shown that millions can be readily raised in China for an urgent public purpose. But the people want to be sure of the ground under their feet before they go ahead with new financing.

The world does not yet realize what the Chinese people are doing. When we see that the Central government is weak and that opposition governments are set up, we are apt to conclude that chaos is impending. A week in China would totally correct such an impression. The people are doing work everywhere, thinking, planning, organizing. New enterprises are being developed. New contacts are being established between the merchants, the professional men, and men in the government. These classes, which have been hitherto so distinct, are now beginning to work together.

If the great transformation in China were being worked by authority from above as was the case in Japan, everything would seem orderly and cut and dried; but this is a far vaster movement, it is a whole people learning, investigating, weighing, adjusting its methods of life and business, forming a new idea of public action. They are working from the bottom up; in every village, town and province constructive ideas are at work. Many provinces already have secured their civilian government against military interference. Chambers of commerce, educational associations, groups of industrial men, are cooperating to give to provincial public action a representative character.

What comes out of this will not be superficial. There will not be a mere Western varnish over an old civilization. Chinese civilization is weighing the new. There is a deep transformation going on.

What are the Chinese people actually doing? Their business life is active and sound. In China business rests on a metallic currency—there are no paper issues resting on narrow reserves—every deal is settled in silver. Bank notes pass only on their actual silver value.

New enterprises abound. During the last three years sixty large cotton mills have been established in China. Mines are being developed in all of the provinces. Thousands of miles of new roads are being built and surveyed. The automobile is coming into its own. Educational societies are everywhere active establishing new schools, including commercial and trade institutions.

Of great moment is the creation of a new written language—a simple notation to take the place of the complicated writing on which the Chinese youth had to spend the best energy of ten years of training. The new writing is so simple that a man may learn it in four weeks. The newspaper press has an enormous development as it now reaches all the people. The style of the language has been modified too, so as to make the written language like that which is spoken, no longer a literary dialect of the few.

You see the great Chinese people at work in every community establishing new ideas, improving their methods of work and organization. It is fortunate that they cling to the old traditions which have held Chinese society together so many ages. It

is fortunate that they do not cast aside the wisdom and experience of the past. They also keep a high expertship in the arts and crafts unique in the world at the present time.

The Chinese people are busy—they are preparing for taking care of their political affairs. Politics are new to them—they don't care much for politics or politicians. They care more for work, industry, agriculture, business, art, education, social life. But they have been taught that they must also make themselves politically strong and well organized. They are approaching this task as a vast people, from below, organizing the local units where they can control. They are building up towards the Central government. The men there are striving to meet the popular movement and to do nothing which to the people may seem dangerous or premature.

The political embarrassment of China is the result of a great transformation. The people demand that their future shall not be clouded by any more ill considered commitments. They have not yet established fully a representative contact between the people and the Central government. They pray that at this time, so critical, so fraught with vast national problems, they shall not be made the hunting ground of foreign influences and concessions.

We hear from London that Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador there, approves in the most ardent terms of the Four-Power Agreement, which he calls "but an enlargement and endorsement of the old friendship between Great Britain and Japan." "The spirit of the old alliance" he says "will continue and the cooperation of the United States will enable us to face the future with calm assurance." He adds that this applies also to China.

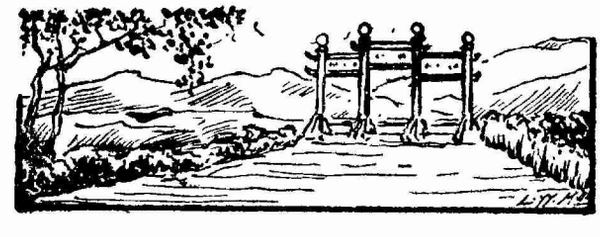
Those who run may read in this enthusiastic endorsement a certain warning which may not have been in the mind of the Ambassador. Unfortunately the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as far as China was concerned, and the Far East in general, was for each of the partners to hold what it had and to get more. If the accession of the United States should be interpreted to mean that we who desire no territorial rights or special interests were to be allowed to share the incidental benefits—certain crumbs that would fall from the table—of this amiable combination to control the Far East, the American people would fail to see much in it. For it would plainly mean that the old exploitation of the Asiatic continent would continue until its populations were finally driven into a war ot self-defense. It has to be made plain that the Four-Power Agreement does not involve on our part an easy compliance with what has been going on in China and Siberia.

The spirit of monopoly and of international syndication is abroad and it will seek to carry away advantages from this and other conferences if it can. Back of it all lies the control and exploitation of the vast economic resources of China and Siberia. There lies the master motive. When we have finished talking about all political rivalries and devices we then only come to the main subject. There is one thing to be most watchful of. The attempt will be made to find some way by which the development of these vast resources can be controlled by political influence and military power. The talk will be all about economic rights. Here we must hold fast to the simple principle that the best any nation can ask within the territory of another, the utmost extent of hospitality, is a free opportuntity to deal with other men in industry and commerce on a fair and open basis. Who asks more is attempting to use political influence at the cost of others.

Looking to the future, we are at present most interested in the use which will be made of the arrangements provided by the Conference. The unfinished business of the world is always far more important than that which has been settled. The Four-Power Treaty and the navy pact should have a calming effect on the public mind; but it will be a regrettable mistake if we should assume that a new era has been established and that we can safely now go to work, on our own account, to scrap our army and navy. These institutions are a necessary part of our national life and our main thought should be not to weaken them, nor yet to make them entirely secondary to our desire for economy, but to strengthen and improve their morale and efficiency. If we should decide to send an entire class of Annapolis graduates back to civil life, if we should make officers feel that their expectation of a life career of devotion to the public service may be disappointed at any time by Congress, which in a fit of unusual economy might fail to appropriate for retirement allowances or other items necessary to maintain the spirit of a life-service, we should be destroying that which could not be improvised and restored when we most needed it, if our nation should suddenly find itself in danger.

With respect to China and the Far East we shall indeed give Japan and the other powers credit for honest intention in carrying out the new agreements; but it is only by continuance of watchfulness over our own activities and interests, built up in the course of more than a hundred years, and a readiness to give support to the rights of our people at any time, that we can be assured of full force being given to the agreements which now have been signed.

At one point the unfinished business, left over by the Conference, is of enormous importance. Nothing was done to settle the abnormal situation in Eastern Siberia, where Japanese troops, entering four years ago in concert with the Americans and other associates, have lingered on, and have thus caused in the occupied regions an abnormal state of conflict and unrest. The American government has indeed now made of record its insistent protest that the Japanese troops should be withdrawn without delay in accordance with previous agreements, but the Japanese have only reiterated their statement that the troops will be withdrawn "when settled conditions are restored." Meanwhile new Japanese troops are landed in Siberia, reactionary elements are encouraged to make war on the Far Eastern Republic, and the commerce of all the nations is obstructed and blockaded at Vladivostok. The first step towards the settlement of this unfinished business would be the recognition on the part of the United States of the Far Eastern Republic. This peasant community, governed in an orderly manner by a regularly elected representative government under a constitution resembling that of one of the United States, is certainly entitled to the minimum of encouragement involved in our recognizing the undoubted fact that it is in orderly control of its territories, excepting the area under foreign occupation. The people of Siberia, having modeled their government on our own, look to America for guidance and sympathy; we cannot be indifferent to their friendship—*The Pacific Review.*



China's Internal Loans

BY D. K. LIEU

(Government Bureau of Economic Information)

(*Continued from last week*)

In March, 1921, the government, in conjunction with the Bankers' Association, drafted a plan for the consolidation of former issues of bonds. In this it was prompted by many motives. The First and Eighth Year Bonds had depreciated so much that they were sold at about 20 percent of their face value, and something had to be done to improve the government's credit. Secondly, many loans had been overdue for some time; some should have been extinguished several years before; while others had to be redeemed regularly in the near future. For instance, the military loan was supposed to be entirely redeemed by 1917, the Fifth Year Loan by 1919, and the Patriotic Loan by 1920. Furthermore, redemption of the First Year Bonds should have been regularly carried out since 1917, but the government had defaulted many times. Again, many of the bonds were never issued at their face value, and since the market quotations were very low, it would have been unwise for the government to observe the original terms of issue and redeem them at 100 percent. The loss to the government would have been very great, while the bondholders who had bought them at the low prices did not expect full and prompt repayment, and therefore no injustice would be done to them if the bonds were redeemed at a discount. In view of these considerations the following plan was finally decided upon:

For the First and Eighth Year Bonds two new series of Consolidated Bonds were to be issued in exchange. One hundred dollars First Year Bonds were to be exchanged for forty dollar issues of the new Consolidated 6 percent Bonds, and the same rate was to be applied to the exchange of the Eighth Year for the new Consolidated 7 percent. In this way, the bondholders would receive in exchange twice the value of what they originally possessed, while the government would be relieved of the obligation of 60 percent principal and interest payment. The new bonds were secured with the unpledged portion of native and maritime customs surpluses, which, if found insufficient, were to be supplemented by the salt surplus and the wine and tobacco revenue. From the salt surplus $14,000,000 was to be set aside for this purpose every year, and from the wine and tobacco revenue $10,000,000 annually. When the outstanding amounts of the loans were diminished by amortization, the application of these revenues were to be diminished in the same ratio of 14 to 10. If the wine and tobacco revenue proved insufficient, the Ministry of Communications was to make up the shortage out of surplus revenues.

The authorized amounts of the two new loans were at first so fixed that they would be just enough to redeem the outstanding amounts of the First and Eighth Year Bonds. The former was $135,980,570 and the latter $34,000,000. Consequently the amount for the Consolidated 6 percent Bonds was $54,392,228 and for the 7 percent bonds $13,600,000. However, these amounts failed to include those First and Eighth Year Bonds, which were not publicly subscribed for but were given to banks as securities for loans or to government offices in place of cash appropriations, and which had not been sold by them on the market. Therefore, a second series of 6 percent and 7 percent bonds were authorized for their redemption, the amount of the former being $25,600,000 and the latter $8,800,000. The original series of Consolidated 6 percent and 7 percent bonds were to be amortized in ten years beginning 1921, while the second series were to draw interest only during that interval, redemption to start in 1931 and end in 1935.

The plan also included the total redemption of the last instalment of Patriotic Bonds at 70 percent of their face value (they were originally sold in Peking in notes, which had depreciated 30 percent,) the amortization of the outstanding Military Bonds $3,371,150 in four annual instalments beginning 1921, and the postponement of redemption of the Fifth Year Bonds to 1926. The Seventh Year Long Term Bonds were to be redeemed according to the original plan, announced in 1918, but the fund for their amortization, as well as for the amortization of the Patriotic, the Military and the Fifth Year Bonds, was to be the same as that provided for the Consolidated Bonds; namely, the unpledged portions of native and maritime customs surplus, the salt surplus, the wine and tobacco revenue, and in the last resort, the surplus from government railways.

The above plan left out the Third Year, the Fourth Year, the Seventh Year Short Term and the Currency Readjustment Bonds. The first two had been further secured on the cancelled German and Austrian indemnities, the third was secured on the deferred indemnities to the Allies, and the last on the customs surplus. In all those cases the regularity of payment was guaranteed, and no further changes were found necessary. However, the Fourth Year Bonds and the Seventh Year Short Term Bonds would be entirely redeemed by 1923 and the Third Year Bonds by 1925. Hence, their amortization fund would be released and applicable to the Fifth Year Bonds, which under the new arrangement would be entirely redeemed by 1928, thereby releasing the fund again for application to the Seventh Year Long Term Bonds. Any surplus left over from this fund would be applied to the other bonds included in the plan of consolidation. In this way, all the bonds would be properly secured and regularly redeemed, and at the same time the total outstanding amount of principal would be reduced from $315,000,000, to $242,000,000, and the interest from $39,700,000 to about $24,000,000.

Although all the bonds included in the plan of consolidation are under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, he does not feel the same moral obligation with regard to them as he does to the Third Year, the Fourth Year and the Seventh Year Short Term Bonds. This is because these three issues are secured on funds which used to be applied by him to payment of foreign indebtedness, and he could still do everything possible to prevent any default in the payment although the funds are now applied to internal loans. As to the other funds, they are not so closely involved. Moreover, the other loans were either floated against his advice or were issues or reissues of loans made before he had any official connection with Chinese domestic loans. Having undertaken to conduct the loan service of these issues, he will, however, do his best in the interest of the bondholders with the funds at his disposal. This is the distinction drawn by the Inspector-General himself, but it is presumably recognized by the Finance Ministry also. In this connection, however, it should be mentioned that there are some of the Third Year, the Four Year and the Currency Readjustment Bonds which are not in his charge, being issued beyond the amount agreed upon by the Ministry and the Inspector-General. The outstanding amounts of the bonds not in his charge

are: Third Year Bonds, $196,000; Fourth Year Bonds, $3,271,590: and Currency Readjustment Bonds, $890,000; making a total of $4,357,590. These were at first issued as security for loans, and the Ministry has now announced its readiness to redeem them from the fund provided for all short term loans (the proceeds of the new Salt Surplus Bonds) or from some other fund to be provided. As these funds are far from definite, these extra bonds are therefore much inferior to those originally issued under the same names.

The success of the above plan of consolidation encouraged the government to authorize another issue in 1921; namely, the Tenth Year Bonds. The amount authorized was $30,000,000, and the interest rate 8 percent payable in semi-annual instalments. During the first two years only interest would be paid, but beginning with the third year the principal would be amortized until the whole issue was redeemed by the end of the tenth year. A sinking fund was to be provided from the following sources: surplus from postal revenue, $400,000 a year; Tientsin-Pukow Railway *likin*, $1,200,000; Peking Octroi, $1,200,000; and stamp tax, from $1,200,000 to $2,000,000 annually. Finally, the discount was officially fixed at 20 percent making the interest rate actually 10 percent instead of 8 percent in spite of these inducements the opposition to the project was so strong that the loan was never issued,

Many reasons were responsible for this situation. In the first place, the Consolidated and the Currency Readjustment Loans were issued to improve the money market as well as the financial condition of the government, while the Tenth Year loan tended to produce the opposite effects. Secondly, the security for the first two loans was primarily the customs and salt surpluses, while for the third it was the less reliable sources of revenue mentioned in the last paragraph. Thirdly, the first two loans were issued under the administration of Chow Tze-chi as Finance Minister, and he enjoyed the confidence of the bankers. The third loan was issued after his resignation, and was strongly opposed by the Bankers Association, which had not sufficient confidence in the new acting Minister. These reasons will become more obvious when we consider the next loan.

At the beginning of 1922, a new Cabinet was organised with Liang Shih-yi as Premier and Mr. Chang Hu as Finance Minister. This new administration planned to issue a Salt Surplus Loan of $96,000,000, for the repayment of all short term loans secured on the salt surplus. It was, therefore, another plan of consolidation. The details of the plan make this point clear. During a number of years the government had borrowed from various sources, both domestic and foreign, temporary loans to the amount of approximately $104,000,000, which had been mostly unpaid. In name they were secured on different series of bonds, treasury notes, government-owned stocks and the like, but when these did not satisfy the lenders, an understanding was always reached that the loans would ultimately be paid out of the salt surplus. The salt surplus, like the customs surplus. is one of the most reliable sources of revenue of the Central government, but the total amount of loans secured on it was so large that it far exceeded the amount of surplus available for the purpose. Moreover, it must be remembered that the salt surplus had been used as security for many issues of treasury notes, and for the sinking fund created for the Consolidated Bonds. The actual surplus released to the Central government in 1920, for instance, amounted only to some forty million dollars; in 1921, $42,000,000, and in the first three months of 1922, $11,445,000. It was very doubtful whether much was left to repay temporary loans.

Being dissatisfied with this security, the creditors of the government organized a so-called Salt Surplus Creditors' Syndicate. They passed a resolution refusing to lend the government any more money on the security of salt surplus, while at the same time requesting the latter to pay its former loans with a new issue of long term bonds to be secured on that revenue. This request on the part of the Chinese banks was only fair, seeing that the foreign creditors who lent on the same security of the salt surplus, always deducted the interest payments due them from the surplus before it was released to the Chinese government, which deduction amounted to an average monthly sum of $1,800,000. The average payments that should be made every month to both foreign and Chinese lenders for the present year would be about seven million dollars a month, or $84,000,000 a year. For these reasons both the government and the creditors felt the necessity of some plan of consolidation and amortization.

A further incentive for the plan, not openly acknowledged but implicitly taken account of, was the prospect of larger revenue from the maritime customs after the tariff revision authorized by the Washington Conference. The bankers organized the syndicate after they learned that the Conference had agreed to a revision of the Chinese tariff making the rate effective at 5 percent on goods by levying on present prices. This revision, it was estimated, would increase the revenue by $18,000,000 a year. As it was certain that the government would utilize this increase for the flotation of a new loan, the former creditors considered it within their rights to demand payment of their old loans out of the prospective increase. This was plainly shown by the arrangement stated in the contract between the government and the syndicate that, while for the first year the sinking fund should be created out of the salt surplus, the increased customs surplus should be applied to the fund after the tariff revision, subject to the prior claims of existing obligations.

The regulations governing the issue of the Salt Surplus Bonds were in general as follows. The amount authorized was to be $96,000,000 in denominations of $1000, $100 and $10. The rate of interest was fixed at 8 percent but 10 percent discount was allowed on the face value. Every year two payments of interest were to be made on January 31 and July 31. After the first half year amortization would begin on the principal which would be completed by the end of the seventh year. To meet such payments $12,000,000 would be set aside from the salt surplus in the first year, and $20,000,000 every year in the next six years. The larger amounts were to be obtained from the increased customs revenue.

Much objection was raised to the original arrangement. The business men in general were not in favor of a loan which seemed to add another burden on the country, while some objected to the terms. They felt, on the whole, that the bankers would reap too much profit from this arrangement, and were inclined to suspect the validity of some of the old loans. This view was also held by some government officials, notably Tung Kang, then Minister of Justice. As a result, the Temporary Loans Investigation Committee headed by Tung Kang made a thorough examination of all the Finance Ministry accounts involved in the issue.

A different kind of objection came from the foreign lenders. The original allocation of the new bonds to foreign and Chinese creditors assigned a comparatively larger share to the latter than to the former. As the foreign creditors had always been in a position to safeguard their own interests before the new arrangement was made, they felt they should have similar safeguards after it. Consequently a new allocation was made assigning $39.000,000 of the bonds to the foreign creditors and $49,400 000 to the Chinese. The government was to keep $7,600,000 for its own use, and that sum had already been spent by Chang Hu for administrative purposes. In this way, the sum assigned to the foreign creditors at 10 percent discount would be about thirty-five million dollars, which would be more than enough to cover all foreign loans at the current rates of exchange.

Still another question was the justification of including certain creditors who heretofore had not received the security of the salt surplus. In principle the new bonds should be given to those creditors to whom the salt surplus had been pledged, because otherwise it would be giving an undue advantage to the general creditors over the salt surplus creditors. Yet, as many banks were creditors of both classes and some banks might be ruined if their general loans were unpaid, the Banks of China and Communications decided to give up part of their own claims on the salt surplus amounting to $10,000,000 in favor of the general creditors. To this arrangement the investigation committee has given its approval.

At present all the bonds have been printed. There are 70,000 thousand dollar bonds, 255,000 hundred dollar bonds, and 50,000 ten dollar bonds. Of these only $8,100,000 has been appropriated: $7,600 000 by Chang Hu for payment of administrative and military expenses; and $500,000 for payment of arrears in the salaries of the judicial officials. No further amounts have been sold or appropriated up to May 31.

Besides the above-mentioned fourteen Republican issues, three other minor issues, running only two or three years each, must also be included to make the list complete. They are: the Famine Relief-Bonds issued by the Ministry of the Interior, the Railway Car Bonds by the Ministry of Communications, and the Industrial Premium Bond by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The first amounting to $4,000,000 bear interest at 7 percent and are secured on 10 percent *likin* and native customs surtax. The period of maturity is two years, and three instalments of interest payments have been made.

The Railway Car Bonds bear interest at 8 percent, with 5 percent discount and 1 percent commission to the underwriting syndicate, which is the Bankers' Association. In the first year only interest is to be paid, while amortization of the principal will begin in the second year, and be completed in four semi-annual instalments. They are guaranteed with the surplus earnings of the Peking-Hankow Railway, while payments will be made from the surpluses of four lines, including in addition to the Peking-Hankow, the Tientsin-Pukow, the Peking-Suiyuan and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo lines. The bond-holders are also entitled to 2 percent of the surplus earnings of the Peking-Hankow railway.

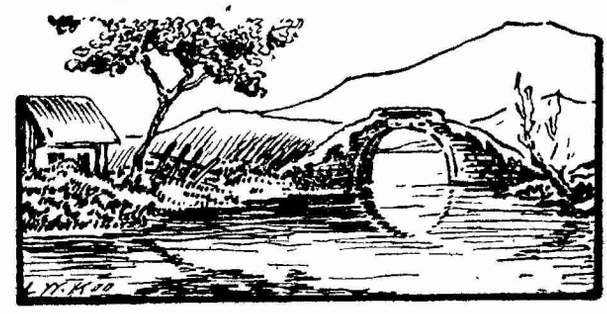
The third issue was to raise capital for the Agriculture and Commerce Bank, for developing iron, coal and other mines, and for establishing silk, cotton, tea, sugar and other factories. The total amount was originally fixed in 1915 at $20,000,000, to be issued in four series. In the spring of 1920 the first series of $5,000,000 was issued, but up to the date of the first drawing, only a small fraction had been subscribed. Hence in March, 1921, the second series was limited to $600,000, while the portion used for prizes was increased from 32 to 40 percent. Both series are redeemable in debentures of the Agriculture and Commerce Bank and the mines and factories (when the mines and factories are established) but those who receive prizes are not entitled to this privilege. Thus for these premium bonds have not been so successful as was at first expected.

Besides these long and short term bonds, there are many temporary loans from banks which have been touched upon in connection with the Salt Surplus Bonds, as well as many issues of treasury notes. In general, the latter may be divided into three classes: treasury notes, special treasury notes, and warrants. The first two are supposed to be redeemed at the expiration of a certain fixed period, but usually the redemption is postponed in consequence of lack of funds. At present there are Fixed Period Treasury Notes, Fixed Period Interest-bearing Treasury Notes, Salt Surplus Notes, Wine and Tobacco Revenue Notes, Peking Octroi Notes, Ministry of Communications Warrants, Shanghai Mint Notes, and a few other series. Their denominations, amounts periods of maturity, terms of redemption, etc, differ with different issues. The total amount of these notes outstanding as well as of the temporary loans cannot be exactly ascertained. There are also many provincial loans, but comparatively it is even harder to gain a complete list of these.

From the above account of Central government bond issues, a few general conclusions may be drawn. The success or failure of any bond issue depends to a great extent on three things: the stability and extent of authority of the Central government; the reliability of the revenue pledged as security for the loan, and the amount of popular confidence enjoyed by the man who manages the issue. The first factor was responsible for the initial success of the Third, Fourth and Seventh Year Bonds; the second for the present high standing of the Third, Fourth and Seventh year Short Term Bonds; and the third for the initial success of the Currency Readjustment and the Consolidated Bonds. The failures were usually due to the lack of at least two of the three factors.

It will also be readily seen from the above account that it has been the practice of the government to discount new sources of revenue or increases of old ones by the issue of bonds. For instance, the First Year Bonds were issued in expectation of revenue from the stamp and title deeds taxes, the Fifth Year issue was based on the new wine and tobacco monopoly tax, the Seventh Year on the cancelled Indemnity, and the Salt Surplus Loan on the increased revenue from the revised tariff. If some further increase of revenue can be expected from any source, it will be fairly certain that another series of bonds will be issued.

Peking, June 10, 1922.



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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, June 15, to Wednesday, June 21.)

The fall of the Canton administration of Sun Yat-sen, as a result of a counter move on the part of General Chen Chiung-ming, former civil governor of the province of Kwantung, stands out as the most significant news happening of the week under review. Added to this are many interesting developments in the North and the announcement of the resignation of General Lu Yung-hsiang as military governor of Chekiang province in favor of a provincial self-government system.

The collapse of the Sun Yat-sen administration was not unexpected as frequent predictions have been made to this effect following the break between Sun and Chen and the resignation of the latter under pressure exerted by the former as a result of a disagreement over the Cantonese Northern expedition. The movement started as a revolt of the Chen troops, an *Eastern* News Agency dispatch on the uprising, dated June 16, reading:

This morning at 3 o'clock the troops belonging to General Chen Chiung-ming made a sudden attack upon Dr. Sun Yat-sen's forces with the result that the latter all have fallen in the hands of General Chen's troops. Dr. Sun has fled to Huangpu. The city of Canton is quiet as yet.

A portion of the troops under the command of General Wei Paing, pingas well as all the troops under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, have been disarmed. In a proclamation to the troops, General Chen Chiung-ming stated that "inasmuch as the Old Parliament has been restored and President Hsu Shih-chang has gone out of office, the object of constitutionalism has been accomplished and it is therefore natural that Dr. Sun should give up his scheme of anti-Northern campaign and resign his office immediately."

The latest report on the situation is to the effect that Chinese naval craft under the command of Sun Yat-sen forces fired on the Canton bund, returning the fire of General Chen's troops. Although this is reported as having happened on June 18, no reports of casualities or of further developments have as yet been received.

General Lu Yung-hsiang, provincial tuchun on Chekiang, resigned his office during the period under review as an evidence of good faith in a policy of the abolition of military governors and the inauguration of provincial self-government. Following his resignation he was appointed by the provincial assembly as chairman of a rehabilitation commission for the province, the administration having been turned over to the civil governor. General Lu is also reported as being considered to head a commission for the demobilizing of China's army.

After some heavy fighting near Shanhaikwan in the North, Wu Pei-fu has signed an armistice with Chang Tso-ling and has established a peaceful interim in which to allow governmental matters full sway in the capital city. Wu has refused the position of Minister of War and Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan of Kiangsu is being mentioned as the most popular candidate for the post.

The usual changes of a reorganization period are continuing in Peking with alterations in the personnel of the various governmental departments, loan and financial rehabilitation schemes advanced, and political propaganda being disseminated. President Li will receive the foreign diplomats for the first time since his assumption of the presidency on June 22. Li's position has been somewhat complicated by an announcement from him that

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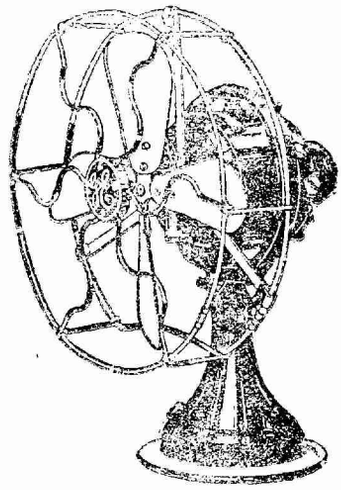

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he is holding the presidency merely as a temporary measure or as a means of covering the gap between the resignation of Hsu Hsih-chang and the election of a new president by Parliament.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang is being urged to accept the Premiership, according to Northern dispatches although dispatches from the South have denied that the appointment was ever officially offered to him.

An elaborate memorandum outlining his views on the disbandment of China's vast army has been published as coming from General Wu Pei-fu. General Wu advocates the appointment of a disarmament comission, who will see to the abolition of the inspectorates-general, the military council, the tuchunates, the yamens of the defense commissioners and the military commissioners. His scheme for the disbandment of a large portion of the army includes provisions for the care of the aged. and the retirement of all those troops who are not fit for service for reasons of illiteracy, physical weakness, unruly and insorbordinate and those who desire to leave the army voluntarily.

Shanghai is growing a bit nervous, at least, in the Chinese sections over the announcement that Admiral Tu Shih-kwei, newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Chinese admiralty, is reported to be coming to this city accompanied by 6,000 marines to unseat General Ho Fung-lin, defense commissioner of the city. Protests have been made by the various commercial bodies of the Chinese districts that may possibly be affected. The inseating of General Ho is said to be the desire of General Wu Fei-fu, and various rumors are afloat as to the presence of Chihli troops in the city in civilian dress. Up to Wednesday afternoon no hostilties had occurred nor had the gunboats of Admiral Tu's squadron arrived.

The announcement that the foreign policy of Japan under the new Cabinet will remain unchanged has been made by the Foreign Minister Count Uchida in a statement given to the Japanese press. Those parts of this statement referring to Far Eastern matters, as translated by the *Japan Advertiser*, read:

The exchange of ratifications in regard to the Shantung agreement has already been effected, and the Japanese garrison in Shantung province is already withdrawn except for a small number of troops. A fear has been entertained that the civil war in China might possibly create an unfavorable situation in the relations between Japan and China, but the fact has been quite contrary to the expection. Moreover, Dr. C. T. Wang, who is on the Chinese commission on Shantung negotations, is negotiating with the Japanese delegates with the most utmost sincerity so that there is no doubt that the problem will be smoothly settled.

Japan's policy toward China in the past has been neutral to factions and parties and will remain so in the future. There is no doubt that the nations interested in China will approve this attitude of Japan. When peace and order are restored in China and the country becomes unified, the nations concerned may extend material assistance to her. Japan wishes that such a time will come speedily for China. It is reported that Li Yuan-hung has entered Peking, and the Japanese government sees in that a way for China's reunification, but so far no report has been received of approval of the proposition on the part of the South. Chang Tso-lin still obstructs reunification with a large army in Manchuria, so that it is difficult to foresee reunification in the near future

Japan, respecting the spirit of the Washington Conference, has officially declared her decision to withdraw the Japanese garrison unconditionally from central China. This decision was arrived at before the outbreak of Chili-Fengtien warfare, and the Japanese government has withheld execution of the declaration, for the reason that the civil war might possibly endanger the life and property of foreigners in the territory. Since it is officially published, the Japanese government means to carry it out into effect before long. The government also desires the military evacuation of northern China, but this cannot be effected without the cooperation of the Powers concerned for the reason that the garrisons in north China are there in accordance with agreements at the time of the Boxer uprising. The Japanese government believes that the various

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Powers will have no objection to general military evacuation of the territory after the reunification of the country.

As for Japan's policy in Siberia particularly in regard to the evacuation of the territory, the Japanese government desires that the time will soon come for evacuation of the territory as it declared at the Washington Conference. Japan intends to withdraw her garrison as soon as she secures a guarantee for the protection of the spread of Bolshevist influence

The Japanese government opened negotiations with the Far Eastern Republic as a nation, but the Dairen Conference was unfortunately terminated without results. If the Chita government rectifies its former attitude and desires to reopen negotiations with more sincerity the Japanese government will by no means refuse the proposition. At any rate, the Japanese government sees no necessity for opening direct negotiations with the Russian Soviet government, nor does it intend to consider it for the time being.

Other than the usual routine governmental work following a change of Cabinet, little of news interest is happening in the nation. The Philippines have also ceased for the time being to be an active source of news happeninga.

Who's Who in China

Sun Hung-yi

(孫洪伊)

Sun Hung-yi, the noted reformer, has just been nominated Minister of Interior in the new Cabinet of which Dr. W. W. Yen is Premier.

Mr. Sun is a native of Chihli, born in 1870. After taking high literary degrees, he was elected a member of the Chihli Provincial Council during the Manchu regime. He had much to do with the establishment of the Republic and subsequently became a member of the House of Representatives, being elected as a Kuomingtang representative. In 1916 he was appointed Minister of Interior in President Li Yuan-hung's administration, but resigned as a protest against the dissolution of Parliament the following year.

Since his retirement he has lived in Shanghai and has been working hard for the Constitutionalist cause. Lately he has been mediating between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Wu Pei-fu, both of whom are his close friends.

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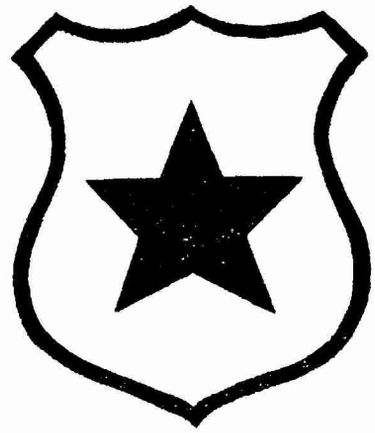

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A couple of years ago, Mr. Sun was appointed to the Cabinet in the South but after visiting Canton decided not to accept.

He is a well-known literati and reformer and his word carries much of weight with present day politicians.

National Agricultural Convention

It may be interesting to note that the question of agricultural education has finally arrested the attention of many thoughtful minds. Whether China can work out a successful plan or not is yet to be seen. But one thing is certain that she is going to take a big forward step in the development of her agricultural education. The Agricultural Association of China, the Chinese Vocational and Industrial Association, and the Chinese Educational Association have recently proposed a national agricultural convention together with a national agricultural exhibition to be held at Tsinan, Shantung, from July 4 to 7, in which all the agricultural schools and agricultural organizations throughout the country shall be represented. The following is a translation of the pamphlet as issued by the three associations in advocating the importance and necessity of such a convention:

"For ages agriculture has been the foundation of China. However, in order to live as an agricultural nation it is very necessary to have a production at least enough to make the country self sufficient. But in China today such is not the case. The supply is far below the demand. This grave situation is made worse by frequent occurrence of floods, drought, insect ravage, and political unrest. The National Agricultural Convention is a natural outgrowth of the time which may be instrumental in solving the existing agricultural problems by united action.

Agriculture plays a very important part on the existence of the people. For their daily life the people must have something to eat and something to wear. These daily necessities come from the farm. But the seasonal conditions, soil fertility, and cultural methods bear a close relationship to the production of such necessities. If unfavorable conditions occur affecting either of these three factors there will result a shortage of food supply and a high cost of living in a more or less intensified degree.

More than 75 percent of the Chinese population are engaged in farming. But their farming methods are exceedingly simple and crude and the margin between existence and starvation is narrow. As a result farming is not regarded as a profitable occupation and the consequent abandonment of farm lands and unemployment are unavoidable.

Industries are good sources of national wealth. But agriculture is the foundation of industries. In China today the outstanding industries such as the manufacture of cotton, flour, sugar, oil, and tobacco all find their raw materials in agriculture. Should agriculture not be given the fullest attention and the aid of modern scientific methods the industries would suffer a serious drawback. Last year the failure in wheat and cotton harvest almost caused the closing of many cotton and flour mills at Shanghai. In order to save the situation the business men were compelled to import $20,000,000 worth of cotton each from America and India and thousands of dollars worth of wheat from America. This single incident will be sufficiently to show the importance of the role that agriculture plays as the source of raw materials in the home industry.

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11-50

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The Medical School
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For further information address:

The Committee on Admission
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Both courses include theoretical instruction, which is given by the faculties of the Peking University and the Peking Union Medical College, and bedside teaching in the Peking Union Medical College Hospital.

Entrance examinations in English and Mathematics will be held in Peking June 13-15, and Sept. 8-9.

For further information address:

Superintendent of Nurses,
Peking Union Medical College,
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Many important activities other than home industries are more or less dependent upon agriculture. It is the main source of Chinese national revenue. More than 80 percent of local government expenses comes directly from farm land tax. If the farmers are not properly assisted to better methods the consequent reduction of farm production would mean a serious blow to Chinese national income and thus many important activities would be brought to a standstill.

China is greatly blessed in agricultural bounties by nature. However, scientific agriculture is practically unknown and low production is often the rule. In 1916 the silk export was 124,954 piculs against 158,038 piculs in 1910. But Japan during this period made a three hundred percent increase in her silk export. During 1911-15 the average export in tea per annum was 197,024,746 lbs against 202,130,186 lbs five years ago. In 1915 the sugar production was 244,275,370 catties against 238,837,737 catties in 1914. According to the American Agricultural Experiment Station Record the average cotton production of China for the last decade was 1,702,500 bales which is only one third of the production of India. There are 128 cotton varieties in the world and the Chinese cotton is very poor both in yield and in quality. From all these indications it is clearly shown that there is a steady decline in Chinese agricultural products and immediate relief through agricultural improvement is imperative.

Therefore the introduction of farm improvement and agriculture in China may not be delayed and a tentative plan for national agricultural education is to be the main idea discussed at the coming convention. It is planned that an agricultural college shall serve as a center for improvement as well as agricultural learning. For the present the country should be divided into eight college divisions to train agricultural experts, to solve different problems, to improve farm practise, and to elevate rural life therein. The eight college divisions suggested are as follows. Mukden, Kirin, Heilungkiang; Outer and Inner Mongolia, Jehol, Charhar, Suiyuan; Chihli, Shansi, Honan, Shangtung; Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi; Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Chekiang; Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Yunnan, Kweichow; Szechwan, Thibet; and Kansu, Shensi, and Siankiang.

Trained agricultural men can be sent out to these district for leadership and research work.

Chang Chien Celebrates Seventieth Birthday

Chang Chien, China's industrial magnate and one of the most prominent commercial leaders of the nation, celebrated his seventieth birthday at his model city of Nantungchow on June 20. Delegations from the American, British, French and Japanese chambers of commerce of Shanghai visited the city at the time of the celebration as guests of the city's founders. Congratulations have been extended to Mr. Chang from all parts of China and from many foreign countries, all of which were of the most laudatory nature.

Simultaneous with the celebration of his birthday, Mr. Chang announced that he had accepted the presidency of the Bank of Communications and would leave soon for Peking to take over his new duties. Y. M. Chien, managing director of the branch at Shanghai, will be appointed vice-president and assistant to Mr. Chang.

The entertainment of the guests at Nantungchow was of an elaborate nature. Accommodations were proivded at the Nantung Club and the program included theatrical performances, trips to the industrial centers, to the reclamation works, to Lanshan mountain, and a luncheon given at the new Nantung Chamber of Commerce building by Mr. Chang.

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Dr. Luther Freeman of Community Church Leaving

A farewell reception and tea was given for Dr. and Mrs. Luther Freeman of the Community Church, on Saturday afternoon, May 17, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Raven, 405 Avenue Joffre. More than 250 people congregated during the afternoon, representing all the various denominations of the Shanghai community, showing the universal popularity of the pastor, during his stay in Shanghai. In addition to the numerous guests was the board of governors, who received during the afternoon. They include: Dr. J. B. Fearn, Dr. W. G. Hiltner, Dr. J. C. McCracken, J. H. Black, and G. Challoner.

A musical and literary program was arranged for the afternoon, and following this Dr. J. B. Fearn on behalf of the board of governors of the church, made a presentation speech accompanying the gift of a handsome Chinese lantern and a blackwood table. Dr. and Mrs. Freeman, with their daughter, Miss Dixie Freeman, are planning to sail for America, on Saturday, June 24, on the *s. s. President Lincoln*, formerly *Hoosier State*. Dr. Freeman goes to assume the pastorate of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Pomona, California, a progressive organization, reflecting the ideals of the college town in which it is situated.

Dr. Freeman will be missed in the community of Shanghai as pastor of the Community Church, as well as in his excellent work in connection with the organization and help of various philanthropic institutions, especially mentioned is that of the Women's Auxiliary. Mrs. Freeman has acted as President of the American Woman's College Club for the past year, and a progress has been made in the club due to Mrs. Freeman's broad outlook on life, and her ever inspiring personality.

Men and Events

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Walker, on Monday, June 19, at their home, Jessfield. Mr. Walker is treasurer of the American Church Mission, Shanghai.

L. M. Cochran of the staff of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, departed for his home on furlough on Sunday, June 18, on the *s. s. President Jefferson*, at Seattle, Washington.

C. F. Remer, professor of economics at St. John's University, Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Remer, will depart for America on Saturday, June 24, on the *s. s. President Lincoln*, formerly '*Hoosier State*.' Mr. and Mrs. Remer will go direct to Minnesota where their parents reside.

The commencement exercises and class day exercises of St. John's University will be held on Friday, June 23, and Saturday afternoon, June 24, on the campus. The program includes many events, in addition to the awarding of diploma as to the graduating class, which concludes the years work of the school.

The Royal Asiatic Society held its annual meeting at 5 Museum Road, on Thursday afternoon, June 22, when the reports of the officers and a statement of accounts were given. Officers and members of the council were elected for the ensuing year. Rev. A. P. Parker, D. D. presided over the meeting.

Dr. H. H. Morris, professor of medicine at St. John's University, and head of the medical work at St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, will depart for America, on the *s. s. President Lincoln*, Saturday, June 24. Dr. Morris will be accompanied by Mrs. Morris and family and plans to return to Shanghai in a year's time.

The American Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual meeting at the American Club, Thursday, June 29, at 8:30 o'clock. At this meeting reports will be received and a board of directors elected, for the coming year. All who expect to attend are asked to notify the secretary, D. J. Lewis, 4 Canton Road, Shanghai, by June 27.

A reorganization of the present committee of the Advertising Club of China was held at the Chinese Y. M. C.

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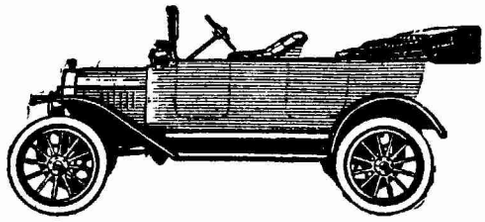

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21-154

A. on Friday afternoon, June 23, at 5 o'clock. Due to the departure and indefinite return of S. P. Westaway, president of the organization, and Bennet Saunders, foreign secretary, it is important to fill the vacancies to carry on the work.

F. J. Schuhl and J. W. Schoenfeld, announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Schuhl and Schoenfeld, with offices at 112 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Mr. Schuhl has recently resigned as U. S. Commissioner and Ex-Officio Judge of the U. S. Consular Court, Shanghai. N. E. Lurton, succeeds Mr. Schuhl in this position.

A reception in honor of the California Glee Club is planned by the American University Club of China, for Monday afternoon, June 26, at the Union Club, Shanghai, at 5 o'clock. Owing to the fact that the Glee Club will be engaged each night while in Shanghai, it was necessary to give an afternoon reception. The reception is for members only and a large attendance is expected.

China Navigation Company's *s. s. Tungchow* left for the north today with an unusual cargo of scriptures. The American Bible Society of Shanghai shipped from headquarters, 73 Szechuen Road, 104 cases containing 187,000 books. These were consigned to the sub-agency in Peking of which the Rev. W. S. Strong is in charge, and constitutes the largest single shipment ever sent out in the history of the Society's work in China.

An interesting excursion was made by the members of the literary department of the American Woman's Club on Saturday, June 17, to the home of Madame Wu Hsing-fen, 135 Rue des Peres, Shanghai, China's well-known artist. Madame Wu is seventy years old but is still active in her work. In addition to seeing Madame Wu's paintings, the members were also fortunate in viewing the collection of her husband, including many interesting specimens from the Sung and Ming Dynasties.

The death took place last week of the Rev. Samuel Couling, one of the leading sinologues of China, and one who has spent nearly forty years of constructive service in China. Rev. Couling was sixty years old and for the past four months has been suffering at his home, 5 Shantung Road, Shanghai. He was a prominent figure in the world of letters and his greatest achievement, a monument which will remain in his memory, was the *Encyclopedia Sinica*, the only volume of its kind, and one quite indispensible to every student of China and Chinese affairs. Rev. Couling did not only edit his own work but much of it was from his own pen.

A reorganization meeting of the Board of Communications was recently held in Peking, resulting in the election of Chang Chien, noted industrial leader of the "model city" of Nantungchow, as governor, and Y. M. Chien, present manager of the local branch, as vice-governor. Sze Shao-chun was electd as chairman of the board of directors and the following other men were elected to the board: Chow Cho-ming, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Peking; Dan Tan-yi, general manager of the Continental Bank; Li Ming, manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Shanghai; Zia Ling, certified accountant and auditor; Waung Yu-ling, prominent lawyer and president of the International Bar Association; and Li Shon-Shan, a banker of Shanghai;

The annual review of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, Shanghai, for the year 1921, has recently been published. The association has found that it has far outgrown its present quarters and in a short time will launch a campaign for more funds, whereby new buildings can be secured for the carrying on of its work. During the past year the service has been widely extended and has shown marked improvement in all departments. There have been several staff changes during the year, one of the coming of S. K. Tsao who has returned from a new study of association work abroad and has assumed the responsibilities of the general secretaryship. Others have been added to the staff filling the vacanacies caused by departing secretaries.

A bulletin entitled "A Study of Weeds" has just been issued by the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking. The bulletin was written at the request of the East China Christian Educational Association and is intended for use in the Higher primary grades. The language used is simple and the material is so presented that the pupils interest is arrested and held throughout the discussion. The latter portion of the bulletin contains a full and complete outline of a method of presentation of the subject of weeds. This, in addition to five full page cuts representing the various types of weeds found in China, makes it very useful and usable material for the classroom. Copies may be secured either in English or Chinese upon receipt of ten cents for the English copies, and three cents for the Chinese copies, from the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking.

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News from North China

The graduation exercises of the Methodist Mission Anglo-Chinese Girls' School and Ch'eng Mei Boys' School were held on Wednesday evening at the Wesley Church, Tientsin. Among the speakers of the evening was Dr. Wellington Koo.

Minister Kao En-hung of Communications and Minister Tung Kang of Finance have started for Paotingfu on Saturday evening for conference with General Wu Pei-fu with regard to the reorganizations of the two Ministries, which are the most important of all. They expect to return to Peking in a day or two.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made the announcement that the President will hold a reception for the foreign ministers on Wednesday, June 22. It is expected that all the members of the new cabinet and leaders of President Li's administration will all be present on the occasion to welcome the representatives of the foreign Powers.

June 16, was the twenty second anniversary of the siege of Tientsin, which was observed at 6:15 o'clock at the Canton Road cemetery by a small group of local residents, and assisted by the boy scouts, girl guides Wolf Clubs and Brownies, a detachment from the Sebastiano Caboto, and representatives from the 2nd, 55th Cokes Rifles and the 15th U. S. Infantry.

President Li Yuan-hung has received a telegram from General Chang Tso-ling offering to give up all his positions and become a private citizen if the chief executive would issue a Mandate ordering the cessation of fighting. President Li has issued the Mandate ordering the cessation of fighting. It is now up to General Chang Tso-ling to make good his promise.

The American Minister, Dr. Schurman, gave a dinner at the American Legation in honor of the Chinese delegates to the Washington Conference, who are now visiting in Peking. Among those present were Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, newly appointed Minister of Justice, who was also a member of the Chinese delegation at Washington.

At a cabinet meeting on Thursday, President Li was personally present. This was a unique event. The Chinese President has never attended a cabinet meeting. President Li has broken the usage, and this would much facilitate the matter as in the future it may not be necessary for a cabinet minister to proceed to the President's Office after each cabinet meeting to report to the President the result of the meeting.

Several thousand members of both the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications have recently been dismissed by the new Ministers, Tung Kang and Kao En-hung, respectively. They have been meeting almost every day in the Central Park to devise means for revenge. Up to the present they have not been able to evolve any effective scheme to deal with the situation favorable to themselves.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister at Peking, accompanied by a large staff, started from Peking for Tsinan on Monday morning, to make an investigation of the conditions in Shantung and collect materials for the commencement of the negotiations with the Chinese delegates with regard to the turning over of the Chinese rights in that province which are in their temporary keeping. Mr. Obata will be absent from the Capital for ten days.

Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, has again wired to President Li asking him to accept his resignation. It has been decided that his wish will be granted and that Kao Ling-wei, former Minister of the Interior and former Minister of Communications, will be appointed Mr. Tsao's successor. It is learned that Mr. Kao has declined to accept the appointment when it is made, because he has no wish to enter the public service for the time being.

Dr. Wellington Koo made a visit to Tientsin this mid-week. He gave several speeches at the Nankai University, the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. and other public organizations on the result of the Washington Conference. During his brief stay at Tientsin, he was entertained at a banquet by the American returned students who are now residents of the city in the A. B. Club. More than fifty graduates of the American colleges and universities attended the function. Dr. Koo left for Peking on Friday morning.

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General Chang Hsieh Liang, son of General Chang Tso-ling, arrived at Chinwangtao by an American boat to negotiate for peace with the Chihli Commander-in-chief, on June 16, at 9: 15 o'clock. The preliminary arrangements were made by the Captain of an American man of war, who had an interview with General Wang Chin-peng, Chihli Commander-in-chief, in the latter's headquarters. The fighting at Shanhaikwan is practically over, and General Chang Tso-ling has realized the impossibility of Fengtien soldiers to stop the advance of Chihli men.

By a Mandate issued on June 14. General Chen Kuang-yuan, Military Governor or Tuchun of Kiangsi, was relieved of office, and all the military affairs were placed in the hands of General Tsai Chen-hsiung, commander-in-chief of the government force against the northern expedition. All civil affairs of the Province were placed in the hands of a newly appointed civil Governor, who is a friend of General Li Lieh-chun, commander-in-chief of the opposing army. Kiangsi is the province which first abolished the post of Tuchun in response to the call of President Li.

The date, according to the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, has expired for payment of capital of the Hukuang railway bonds, amounting altogether to $1,270,000 and bond holders, mostly foreign, are insisting that the securities be liquidated. The Ministry of Communications, finding no available source of revenue, has asked the Consortium to deduct this amount from the Salt Surplus for May and the request, added the correspondent, has alarmed the Ministry of Finance which is depending upon the salt surplus for administrative expenses of the government.

E. R. Embree, secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, who served during the years of reorganization as executive officer of the trustees of the Peking Union Medical College, arrived in Peking on June 7, for general study of the work in this country of the Rockefeller Foundation, which includes, in addition to the support of the Peking Union Medical College, cooperation with important hospitals in the country. Mr. Embree spent the summer and early autumn of last year in the Chinese Capital conferring with the director and faculty concerning the budget and future program of the college.

Tung Kang, Minister of Finance, has recommended to the Cabinet the following budget for the different government departments per month: President's Office (not including the President's salary) $100,000; Cabinet Office, $100,000; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, $300,000 (including the expenses of Chinese legations abroad); Ministry of Education $100,000; Ministry of the Interior. $100,000; Ministry of Finance, $150,000; Ministry of Justice, $130,000; Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, $30,000; Ministry of War, $40,000; Ministry of Navy, $40,000 and the Metropolitan Police and Gendarmerie, $700,000.

Li Fang, secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was host at a delightful dinner given on Thursday to the journalists of Peking at the Bankers's Association. His guests included foreign press men. Among the speakers that evening were Dr. C. T. Wang, who spoke on the cementing of international relationship; Thomas F. Millard, who told of the Paris and Washington Conferences; Major Wearne of *Reuter's* who spoke of China's future; Mr. Washizawa of the *North Chiua Standard*, who spoke of the increasing cordiality of relations between China and Japan, and W. R. Giles, who voted the resolution of appreciation of the entertainment.

General Yang I-te entertained prominent foreigners and Chinese officials at an inspection of the newly completed Tientsin end of the Peking-Tientsin Highway, on the afternoon of June 16. The party included representatives from most of the consulates and foreign military staffs, and met General Yang at the headquarters of the Tientsin Police at 4. o'clock. After refreshments it started for Yangtsun, in more than thirty motor cars. The new road had just been sprinkled, and this consideration on the part of General Yang made traveling thereon very pleasant. With the completion of the Tientsin end of the road, the Peking Tientsin Highway is now open to the public.

Peking, June 17, 1922.

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,,	Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.31	11.41	,,	Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,,	Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,,	Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
04.09	3.12	,,	Sinyange how..... ,,	15.09	2.13
05.26	4.19	,,	S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
08.56		,,	Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
10.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

News from Central China

A shooting competition will be held on Sunday between the Hankow British and American Volunteer Companies. A practice was held on Saturday afternoon when American and British volunteers were present at the same range so that the British and American teams may each have the advantage of practising with the other's rifles.

There is in sight of prospect a very good baseball season in Hankow during the summer. Arrangements are now being consumated for the establishment of a Hankow Baseball League, to consist of two Japanese teams, the Mitsui Busan Kaisha and the Japanese Bankers Teams, a team from the U.S.S. *Isobel* and the Hankow baseball team.

The fishing industry of Hupeh is a flourishing trade, according to official enonomic information. On the Yangtze River and its tributaries in this province, the annual catch is something in the neighborhood of 92,000.000 catties, which are valued at $9,000,000. The greatest obstacle in the development of fishery has been the lack of government protection.

Governor Chen Kuang-yuan of Nanchang Kiangsi, in view of the grave situation in his province following the attack of its western frontier by Li Lieh-chun's troops, has telegraphed his resignation to the Peking government, simultaneously recommending as his successor to Tuchunship General Tsai Tsen-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of Reinforcements sent by Peking to rescue Kiangsi.

A health week campaign is now conducted by the Chiaokow Y. M. C. A. for the benefit of the laboring community of Chiaokow, Hankow's factory center. Dr. C. McA. Wassell, of the American Mission General Hospital; Dr. A. P. Wakefield, of Boone University, Dr. Hilda M. Byles, of the London Mission Hospital, Dr. J. W. Pell, of the Wesleyan Mission Hospital, are among the speakers of the week.

The Chen Hua Cotton Mill of Wuchang has completed arrangements for the opening of its 30 000-spindle cotton mill, which was projected by two progressive Chinese business men of Hankow three years ago during the time of Chinese boycott against Japanese goods. With the opening of the Chen Hua Mill, Wuchang will be in possession of three big modern cotton mills all of which are now in operation.

Nanchang is being threatened by General Li Lieh-chun who is reported to have captured Kian. According to the latest indication, Nanchang now is in serious danger of being lost to Li Lieh-chun's expeditionary army. Urgent calls for immediate relief and aid have been sent to Peking and Paotingfu, and General Tsai Tsen-hsun arrived in Hankow last Saturday enroute to Nanchang by way of Kiukiang.

Internal complications in Hunan where militarists have continual squabbles and grudges against one another, resulted in an open clash last Tuesday when Chow Hsu-ping and Lao Ti-ping, two major assistants of Commander Chao Heng-ti, engaged in hostilities in and around Siangsiang. The clash temporarily came to a close due to Chao's mediation. Martial law has been proclaimed in Changsha as a result of the fighting.

Crop prospects in Hupeh province are very gloomy at the present season. The lack of seasonable rain in many places has hampered an otherwise bright prospect in most cases. Rice is doing well in certain districts, but in a large section dry weather has retarded progress. The second crop of broad and yellow beans is also showing signs of weakening, as it is predicted that should rain fail to be helpful during the following month, the success of most crops is doubtful.

Chinese reorganizations in Wuchang are preparing to celebrate the ascendency of Li Yuan-hung in China's political arena. Though Li Yuan-hung is yet skeptical as to the advisability of assuming the presidential chair in Peking, his native folks at Wuchang are exultant over the prospect of his presidential career, and making plans to celebrate the occasion by lantern parade. The Wuchang Peace Society has circularized the provinces urging that General Li Yuan-hung should be legally reinstated to presidency.

Kuomintang members of the Old Parliament are now making plans in Hankow to coordinate their movements with members resident in Shanghai and Tientsin so that they may take united action in respect to any question that may come up. A meeting was recently held at which it was decided that all members should proceed to Peking. Prior to visiting the capital, however, it was agreed that a trip should be

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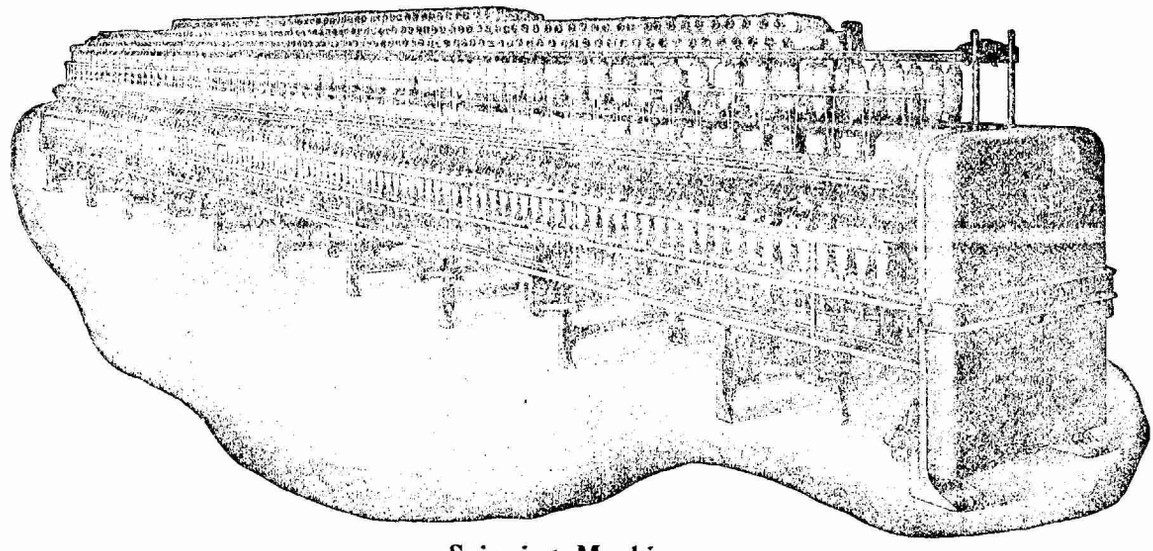

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made to Shanghai in order to consult with Shanghai members with a view to raising opposition to certain intrigues by Tientsin politicians.

Although there seems to be no actual famine in the southern portion of Hunan, great destitution is reported. The excellent harvest prospects, however, are looked forward to save the situation from becoming worse. Great numbers of fearless bandits are moving about throughout the whole region terrorizing the cities even, and capturing rich men with impunity and holding them up for ransoms. It is reported that in some cases, the bandits tortued the victims by planting them up to the hips in the ground, afterwards stamping down the earth around them to hold them secure.

The Director-General of the government arsenal and Powder Factory of Hanyang has advised the Ministry of War of the growing difficulty of getting peach-wood for making guns and rifles. It is stated that lumber merchants have done their best to get peach-wood from forests in Hunan and other provinces, but the results of their labor are very disappointing. At present efforts are being made to search for this wood in secluded forests of Shensi and Kansu. The War Ministry is urged to advise the Ministry of Agriculture to take steps to start forestation along this line.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hankow has advised the governors that the water police near Hankow harbor should be urged to cooperate with the Custom house to check the smuggling of arms and ammunitions. It has frequently been found that steamers passing from Shanghai to Szechuen ports are often loaded with contraband arms, and Japanese steamers are particularly keen in the business. Though the strictest measure may be taken by the Customs to check the smuggling the water police should, keep a vigilant watch over the native craft, through which the contraband is sometimes shipped.

The University of Nanking alumni in this center have pledged $20,000 to the building fund of an Alumni Hall to be erected with contributions from alumni of that University. A professor of that university has come to Hankow to approach the old boys, who enthusiastically responded to the aall. There are about fifty alumni of Nanking in this center, cnd yet their contributions are two fifths of the whole building fund. Arrangements are being made to delegate Mr. T. L. Woo, of the British-American Tobacco Co., advertising department, to represent the Hankow alumni at the occasion of laying the corner stone.

Following Ex-President Li Yuan-hung's call for the abolition of tuchunships and supertuchunships in the country as a condition for his assuming the presidency at Peking, Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan is probably the first Tuchun to show sympathy with the suggestion. Tuchun Hsiao has wired to Li Yuan-hung commenting favorably on his suggestion, and assuring Li Yuan-hung of his sincere desire to step down from the Hupeh Tuchunship to demonstrate the practicality of the plan. He also states that as soon as Li Yuan-hung assumes the presidency, he will gladly hand over his command to the Peking government.

The American Advisory Committee of Famine Relief has appointed Mr. Baker to visit Changsha and Siangtan in Hunan Province to make preliminary arrangements before handing over Gold $200,000 from the American Red Cross to the International Committee of Famine Relief work at Changsha who are planning to construct a road from Siangtan onward as far as the funds permit. A part of the fund will be reserved for repairs in the first ten years after construction. Famine labor will be utilized in road construction. Mr. Baker has presented his plans to the governors of Changsha who heartily agreed with all of his details.

Committees on various branches of work on the foundation of a Central China Union University to amalgamate all Chritian schools, universities and colleges in central provinces held a meeting at Changsha, where missionaries and delegates from various cities discussed questions on site, coordination, divisions of school and other problems connected with the union plan. It is reported that delegates of various missions have shown a fine spirit in all discussions, all being very reconciliable and many are prepared to sacrifice. The union University plan was the result of general discussion at meetings held by the China Educational Commission from Britain and America that visited central China last year.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

June 15. President Harding informs chairman of House that unless Ship Subsidy Bill is passed before adjournment, he intends calling special meeting to deal with it.

June 16. Death occurs of J. C. Frey, vice-president of U. S. Shipping Board at Washington.——Ottawa dispatch says Canadian government maintains newly found Arctic Island to be part of her territory.——London dispatch says two hundred delegates, including representatives of India and Japan, will attend World Cotton Congress at Stockholm.——Victoria, B. C. dispatch says possibilities of laying a second cable between British Columbia and Australia is strong.——Rev. Ormuz, the Syrian agitator, will be allowed to land at Melbourne if promise is made to leave by next steamer.

June 17. Representatives of South Irish Unionists declare new constitution which will create new nation in Erin.—— Admiral Lord Lee introduces bill into house effectuating arms limitations and anti-gas and anti-submarine treaties.——New York dispatch says Henry Ford plans to invent and introduce new kind of flour on the market which will undersell anything, in addition being much more healthful and invigorating.——Siamese government write's Shanghai asking for pamphlets dealing with health education to be translated into Siamese.——The Hague report says journalists have to pry way into conference.

June 18. While Irish elections take place, women voters are kidnapped.——British House of Commons votes large sum to improvement of postoffices cables, and erection of new exchanges, in British Empire.——Paris dispatch says Germany has effected monthly reparations payment of 50,000,000 gold marks,

June 20. London report says provisions of new draft of Irish constitution will be announced and will take effect not later than December 6.——Moscow dispatch reports Soviet government hopes to separate Powers at Hague Conference.

June 21. The Hague report says France refuses to meet Russia except on non-political grounds only and insists upon referring decisions to Paris.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and there were influenced from day to day by the weather map with a steady tendency at the close of the week. On the other hand Mid-Americans reached a new high level for the season.

Regarding the present prospect of the crop, the outlook is almost "brilliant." Whatever the outturn may be, it will be hinged on future "weather" developments.

Extracts of Correspondence.

Chekiang Province, June 11:—The weather has been ideal the last couple of days and farm work is well advanced.

Shanghai and Districts, June 15:—Weather fine. Farmers are making fair progress with chopping; the last showers were very beneficial to the crop.

Yangtsze Valley, June 11:—Crops progressing very favorably. We need a little rain within three or four days.

Shensi Province:—No news.

Chihli and Shantung Provinces:—Weather hot. Crop prospects are good.

Yarn:—We have no change to report in the position of the local yarn market, prices ruling the same as last week.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.
Established 1908.

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $133,316.00
Undivided Profits $120,751.00
Resources $11,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Hankow, Haimen, & Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies:
Thruout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Berlin, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan & Hongkong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
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LI MING, *Manager*

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Telephones: C.—3145, Manager's Office.
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"CHINDUBANK." SHANGHAI

At the close, the undertone of the market was weak. Business for export has been booked, some 7,000 to 8,000 bales in all of 20's, 16's, 14's and 12's at ruling prices. From present indications, we look for steady markets in the future.

Liverpool, June 15, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	.....	12.65	Pence
" " July	.....	12.42	"
" " October	.....	12.17	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, June 15, 1922.

New York Market:—July	.....	21.66	Cents
October	.....	21.51	"
December	.....	21.32	"
January	.....	21.18	"
March	.....	21.05	"
Spot	.....	22.20	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, June 15, 1922.

Bombay Market.—

Broach, F. G. July/August	.....	Rps. 514	per	Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, July	.....	" 378	"	"
Fine Oomra, July	.....	" 447	"	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot	.....	Tls.	35.50
Tungchow October/November	.....	"	31.50
Shanghai Spot	.....	"	33.00
Shanghai October/November	.....	"	29.50
M-ginned, Spot	.....	"	33.00
Taichong Spot	.....	"	34.50

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, June 13, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928.....100.00
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23 ...100.60
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925.....114¾
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931.....109 00
New York City		4¼	1965.....105¾
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Common			17
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			8½

Weekly Silk Market Report.

China Steam Filatures: There is a moderate demand for Europe. Slight advances have been paid for Best and Medium Chops. America remains quiet and inactive. All near deliveries are nearly exhausted, only very few bales are procurable for July/August shipments.

Tsatlees: Holders are now quoting Taels 1150 for May Hun Yue. Market is inactive with no demand whatsoever at present prices.

Tussahs: A few bales Best Chops changed hands at Taels 745. Market Chops are totally exhausted and only a few lots of Best Chops are still obtainable.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

340 B/s	China Steam Filatures	Comet grade	12/22 X-1	Tls.	1210
440 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Eagle grade	12/22 X-1	,,	1260
80 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Centaure grade	12/22 X-1	,,	1290
30 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Factory grade	12/22 X-1	,,	1360
230 ,,	Shantung	Filature House	13/15 1	,,	1200
60 ,,	Tussah Filatures	White Double Elephant grade		,,	745
30 ,,	Tsatlees New Style	Ostrich	X-1	,,	1110
70 ,,	Meinchow Steam Fil.	Cloud Stork	11/13 1-2	,,	1130

Shipment up to June 13, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	24028 B/s	25700 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures.	7252 ,,	1945 ,,
White Silks	7803 ,,	10229 ,,
Yellow Silks	13273 ,,	11095 ,,
Tussahs	13486 ,,	9704 ,,

Yokohama: Reports market dull with nothing doing. New Silk is quoted on the basis of Yen 2000 for Shinshu No. 1 Superior. Old Silk probably from 50/80 Yen lower. The stock is about 8000 Bales.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922 (July 1st to May 31st 1922)		254,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	137,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	225,000 ,,

Canton: *May 31st 1922*:

Market: During the past fortnight our market was less active. However, a rise of 6 to 7 percent has been paid. Very little demand from Europe, only few transactions for delivery May/June at high prices. Also less demand from America and our market closed quiet, holders still firm but willing to sell freely.

Crop:—The second crop will definitely yield 9 to 10,000 bales, this last figure will most probably be the right one, owing to high prices paid for cocoons and then preventing the local consumption to take any part in the purchases. The quality, while not as good as first crop, is, however, a fair one for this crop.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922 (May 1st to May 31st 1922)		6448 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	3037 ,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, June 21st, 192

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Fxchange:—The price of silver in London has remained comparatively stea throughout the week, to-day's quotation of 36⅛d. for ready and forward records an advan of ⅛d. since this day last week. Locally the market has ruled extremely quiet, T/Ts London after touching 3/7d. closes at 3/6½d with an easy undertone. The N York/London rate has been very erratic, fluctuating between 438½. and 447½, clos quotation being 445., this has caused a very uncertain feeling in our market here improvement can be recorded in business regarding imports.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 27,025,000 an increase of Tls. $71,0

Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 33,080,000 an increase of $ 840,0

Estimated value Tls. 50,840,000 as against Tls. 52,680,000 held at this time last ye

†	Average rates for May	Thurs. June 15	Friday June 16	Sat. June 17	Mon. June 19	Tuesday June 20	Wed June
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*open clos*
T/T London	3/5.981	3/7	3/7	3/6½	3/6½ 3/6	3/6 3/6½	3/6
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/7¼	3/7¼	3/6¾	3/6¾ 3/6¼	3/6½ 3/6¾	3/6
4m/s ,,	—	3/7½	3/7½	3/7	3/7 3/6½	3/6½ 3/7	3/7
T/T India	268 750	275¼	275¼	272	272 268¾	267¾ 270¾	270
T/T France	853.461	910	910	905	905 895	905 915	900
T/T N. Y.	77.731	80	80	79	78½ 77½	76¾ 77¾	78
T/T H'kong	73 490	73⅛	73½	73¾	73¾ 73½	73½ 73½	73½
T/T Japan	61.423	60	60	60¾	61 61¼	62 61½	61½
T/T Batavia	206.365	210½	210½	208½	208½ 206	206 208	208
T/T Straits	66.808	65	65	66	66 66½	66¾ 66	66
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/8.481	3/9½	3/9½	3/9	3/9 3/8½	3/8¼ 3/9	3/9
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/9¾	3/9¾	3/9¼	3/9¼ 3/8¾	3/8¾ 3/9¼	3/9
6m/s ,, ,,	3/8.981	3/10	3/10	3/9½	3/9½ 3/9	3/9 3/9¼	3/9
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	903.461	960	960	955	955 945	955 965	950
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	81.731	84	84	83	82½ 81½	80¾ 81¾	82
4m/s ,, Docs	—	84½	84½	83½	83 82	81¼ 82¼	82

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 15	June 16	June 17	June 19	June 20	June
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	36⅛	36	35⅞	36	36⅛	36
Shanghai Price of GoldBars(weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	G. $.72⅛	G. $.71⅞	G. $. 71⅜	G. $. 71	G $. 70⅝	G. $.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	July Tls. 291.80	Aug. Tls. 292.60	Aug. Tls. 295.10	Aug. Tls. 296.10	Aug. Tls. 298.00	Aug. Tls. 295
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	111.00	111.00	111.0	111.10	111.00	111
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	71.775	71.7625	71.55	71.5875	71.625	71
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.	6%	6%	5%	6%	5%	5%

Bank of England rate of discount		3 %	London on Paris T/T
Bank of France rate of discount		4½ %	London on Germany T/T
London open Market rate			New York on London T/T
of Discount	3 m/s.	2 7/8 %	Bombay on London T/T
,, ,,	4 m/s.	2 7/8 %	Hongkong on ,, T/T
,, ,,	6 m/s.	2 7/8 %	Yokohama ,, ,, T/T

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday, May 23, to May 29, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate May Tael 1.22 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Euryades, May 13.

To Boston.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	34

To New York.

Antimony, Crude	Pls.	840
Antimony, Regulus	,,	2,520
Bristles	,,	50
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	234,456
Carpets	,,	35

Foreign Goods.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	23,032

S. S. Silver State, from U. S. A., May 3.

Sheetings:

Grey, 15½ lb, 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	10,000
Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,680
Iron Bar Ends	,,	420
Butter, Fresh	,,	254
Cheese	,,	14
Cream, Evaporated	,,	804
Fish, Salt	,,	28
Leather, Patent, Cow	,,	2
Paper, Printing	,,	78
Glass, Plate, Unsilvered	Sq. ft.	2,248

S. S. Kurroo, from U. S. A, May 4.

Paper, Classed	Pls.	38
Cigarettes	Mille	67,500

S S Korea Maru, May 18

To Honolulu

Carpets	Pcs	52
Canned Meats	Doz	172

To San Francisco.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls	1.85
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	18

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	28
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	281
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	91
Carpets	Pcs.	15

To Chicago.

Carpets	Pcs	18

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	27

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 80	Pls.	81
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	107
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	182
Straw Braid, White	,,	11
Wool, Sheep's	,,	485
Skins, Lamb	Pcs.	5,000
Skins Marmot	,,	5,000
Carpets	,,	119

S. S. Wray Castle, from U. S. A., May 5.

Cotton Thread, on Spools, 4-cord, 9,600 yard	Gross	24
Cotton, Wool	Pls.	16
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	270
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	2,250

Iron, Galvanized:

Sheets, Plain	Pls.	69
Gas Tubes	,,	414
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	675
Dyes, Unclassed	,,	18
Flour, Corn	,,	60
India-rubber sheets	,,	9
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	500
Ink, Printing	,,	41
Leather, Kid	,,	1
Milk, Evaporated	Pls.	18
Paint, Green	,,	54
Paint, White Lead	,,	6
Paints, Unclassed	,,	114
Starch	,,	15
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	247
Wax, Paraffin	,,	738
Oilcloth	,,	1,105
Cigarettes	Mille	69 000
Sand-paper	Reams	31
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	10,162

S. S. West Ira, from U. S. A., May 5.

Carbon, Black	Pls.	211
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,300	,,	4,212
Wax, Paraffin	,,	504
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	250,120

S. S. Alicia Haviside, from U. S. A., May 3.

Timber:

Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	49,741
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft	1,662,774

S. S. Empress of Asia, May 20.

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 23	Pls.	23.44

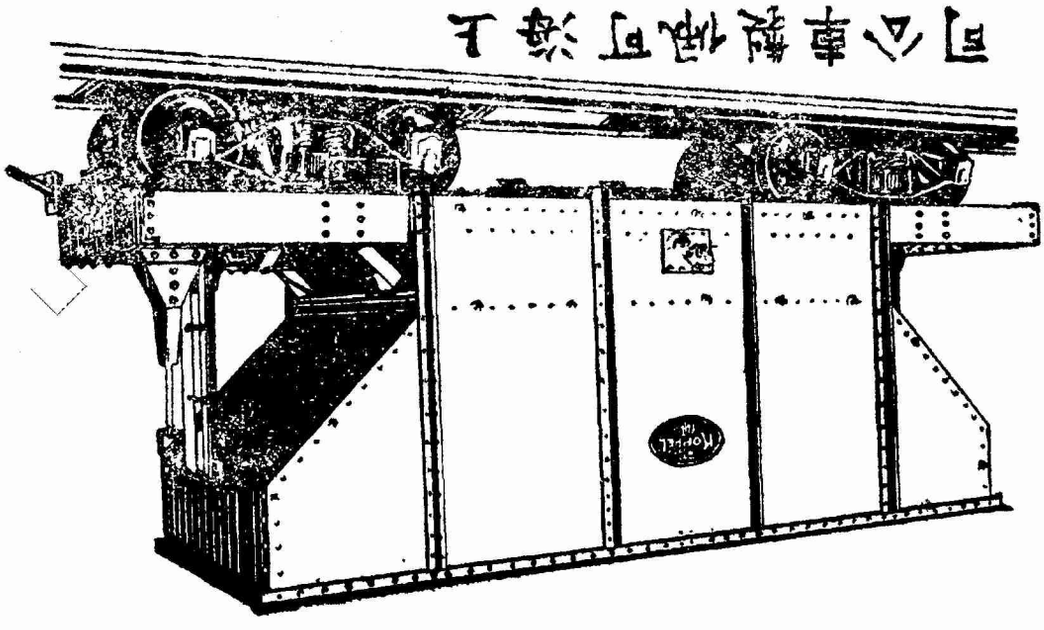
To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls 60	Pls.	60.35

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 111	Pls.	112.26
Skins, Fox	Pcs.	1,350
Skins, Kid	,,	3,000
Skins, Weasel	,,	20,000
Skins, Wolf	,,	298
Musk	Taels	177



Hopper bottom Coal cars supplied to a China Coal Mine.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 2 Canton Road

SHANGHAI

21-165

New Books and Publications

International Relations

International Relations. By James Bryce. New York. Macmillan; 1922.

THIS volume comprises the eight lectures delivered by Lord Bryce in August, 1921, under the auspices of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass. Aside from the interest inherent in the fact that these lectures constituted the last sustained effort of a career devoted for more than sixty years to the study of politics, they appeal with special force to Americans because of Lord Bryce's intelligent sympathy with American ideals and institutions, and also because no statesman of the English-speaking world has seen so clearly and analyzed so profitably world relationships as they have been developed and modified since the Great war. In all national and international crises Lord Bryce has eyer trusted to the guidance of history. Even to the very last he looked forward to a fuller cooperation of states, and these lectures show how he sought and found in the record of international relationships the methods by which such cooperation will ultimately, be brought about. His discussion of these methods, in the light of what has happened in Europe since the armistice, is most illuminating. It all has a direct bearing on the efforts at Washington and Genoa to avert war.

Russia's Foreign Relations During the Last Half-Century. By Baron Sergius A. Korff. New York. Macmillan; 1922.

Another volume in the Institute of Politics Publications is Baron Korff's account of Russia's foreign relations during the last half-century, especially since the Congress of Berlin in 1878. Russia has had a more important part, perhaps, in international affairs than we in America fully appreciate. Baron Korff, from his intimate personal knowledge of Russian foreign affairs, is able to explain the real meaning of secret diplomacy as developed in the last century at the various European courts. He offers certain suggestions fos the remodeling of diplomatic service in general.

The History and Nature of International Relations. Edited by Edmund A. Walsh. N. Y. Macmillan; 1922.

Lectures delivered at Washington, D. C., before the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University, are reproduced in this volume. The first chapter is an admirable survey of "The Fundamentals in a Scientific Study of International Relations," by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Relations. Succeeding chapters outline the principal phases in the history of relations between sovereign states from antiquity down to the present. The development of diplomacy in modern times is described by Hon. James Brown Scott. Professor J. Laurence Laughlin discusses "Economic Factors in International Relations": Hon. John Basset Moore, "Specific Agencies for the Proper Conduct of International Relations"; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, "Latin America as a Factor in International Relations"; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former Minister to China, "The Far East as a Factor in International Developments"; and Prof. Edwin M. Borchard, of the Yale Law School, "The United States as a Factor."—*Review of Reviews.*

The Chinese Recorder for June

The Christian Church "shall teach her members to agree to differ, but resolve to love." Perhaps in no simpler or better way could the supreme conviction of the recent National Christian Conference have been expressed. Dr Lew said it first, others have re-said it. Moreover it was acted upon in those times of difficult navigation when opinion rocked the boat and only love kept it on an even keel.

This month's *Recorder* sets forth in honest, painstaking fashion the results and impressions of the conference that those who could not attend might get the mental and spiritual impetus to work for the highest good of the present Chinese Christian Church. There was in the conference no "whitewashing" of the fact that the relationships between denominationalists, between theologians, amateur and professional, and between men of different races had not always been based on that fine consideration for the other person which Christ taught and practiced. The conference did excellently in this respect and set a high standard for future local effort.

Among the noteworthy speeches set forth in this issue is that of the chairman of the conference, Dr. C. Y. Cheng, who spoke on "Chinese Christian Independence and Western Christian Co-operation"; that of R. K. Evans representing the missionary group who talked on "The Church of Christ in China" and that of J. H. Oldham who gave out of his profound study of missions his conception of the "Aim and Function of the National Christian Council Viewed in the Light of Experience in Other Lands." Impressions out of the mind and heart of Mrs. T. C. Chu and of Prof. T. C. Chao as well as those of Prof. Latourette and Mr. Marshall Broomhall complete an all-around survey of that significant gathering, the National Christian Conference.

Notice was taken of the trends toward closer union,—the definitely projected union of the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies in China, and the gathering of about two hundred "Methodists" who authorized a committee to look into the matter of a common name and into the possibilities of closer union among the nine branches in China. As a country newspaper used to say about weddings, "Let the good work go on."

H. B. Lacy

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3 Victoria Street London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
MARSHAL, Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, I. A. Landesman.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P.M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

June 19, 1922, Cause No. 1443, Silas v. Arkell & Douglas; testimony taken of Ezra, Chen, plaintiff and defendant.
" " " " " 1782, U. S. v. Elmont; testimony taken of Dzung ha Saun, Nahmmecker, Tien Fin and defendant.
" " " " " 1783, U. S. v. Brown; testimony taken of Loh Ah Foh, Katha Singh and defendant. Adjourned until June 20.
" " " " " 1784, U. S. v. King; plea of guilty.
" 20, " " " 1783, U. S. v. Brown; testimony taken of Walsh.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

June 19, 1922, Cause No. 1443, Silas v. Arkell & Douglas; decision reserved.
" " " " " 1782, U. S. v. Elmont; dismissed.
" " " " " 1784, U. S. v. King; dismissed with caution.
" 20, " " " 1783, U. S. v. Brown; fined Mex. $5.00 and costs.

Miscellaneous Filings:

June 14, 1922, Corp'n No. 68, American-Asiatic Co.; certificate of dissolution.
" " " " " 7, American Perfumery Co.; certificate of dissolution.
" " " Peking American School; declaration of trust.
" 15, " Cause " 1777, Yeh Dah Lumber Hong v. Finkelstein; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" " " " " 1770, Treadwell v. Treadwell; depositions.
" 16, " " " 1658, Chu v. Teodoro Mesa & Co.; demurrer.
" " " Corp'n " 85, American Chinese Realty Co.; certificate of dissolution.
" " " Cause " 1778, In re Estate of Frank A. McGrath, deceased; petition; deposition; order; oath; bond; letters of administration.

In the U. S. Court for China

MARY VICTORIA TREADWELL, Plaintiff.
—v—
LAWRENCE TREADWELL, Defendant.

Cause No. 1770
Civil No. 621
SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed June 14, 1922.
W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America
to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: *GREETING:*

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

LAWRENCE TREADWELL,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, June 14, 1922.
W. A. Chapman, Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

June 16, 1922, Cause No. 1732, Rumpf v. Maloney & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 16, " " " 1779, Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. Harry S. Janes, Receiver of Shanghai Taxicab Co. Inc. et al; complaint; affidavit for recovery of personal property; bond; summons to answer issued.
" 17, " " " 1780, In re Last Will and Testament of Elsie M. Garretson, deceased; report of death; letters testamentary.
" " " " " 1482, Eisler v. Shanghai Taxicab Co.; petition; orders.
" " " " " 1682, Mao Tung Products Co. v. Chinese American Provision Corp'n.; motion.
" " " " " 1727, Lin v. Burt; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" " " " " 1781, Yuen Tah & Co. v. Kosel; complaint; summons to answer issued.
" 19, " " " 1782, U. S. v. Elmont; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
" " " " " 1783, U. S. v. Brown; complaint.
" " " " " 1784, U. S. v. King; complaint.
" " " " " 1785, U. S. v. Schlobohm; complaint.
" " " Corp'n " 55, Geo. K. Ward & Co. Inc.; annual statement.
" " " " " 78, Kai Mun Trading Co.; annual statement.
" " " Cause " 1764, Campbell v. Gruenebaum and Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co. Inc.; answer.
" " " " " 1781, Yuen Tah & Co. v. Kosel; summons to answer issued.
" " " " " 1786, Curran v. Wilkins; complaint; summons to answer issued.
" 20, " " " 1783, U. S. v. Brown; judgment.
" " " " " 1782, U. S. v. Elmont; judgment.
" " " " " 1784, U. S. v. King; order.
" " " " " 1761, Commercial Bank of Siberia v. Wm. Katz & Co.; demurrer.
" 21, " " " 1787, Marble v. Sternberg; complaint; summons to answer issued.
" " " " " 1788, U. S. v. Gunn; complaint.
" " " " " 1789, Kwang Fah Electrical Co. v. Finkelstein; complaint; summons to answer issued.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7 15	7.35	9 30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15 25	17 15	17.45	19 35	23 30
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10 31	12.41	12.58	16 01	17.47	18 15	20 05	0 02
Soochow ... d.		9.01		9 43	11.14	12.53		14 43	18 24	19 39			1 39
Wusih ... d.	7 00	9.59		10 44	12 02	14.12		15 38	19 34	20.36			2 38
Changchow d.	8 14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15 29		16 38		21 38			3.42
Tanyang ... d.	9 30	11.52			13 38	16 36		17 38					—
Chinkiang d.	10 31	12.49			14 22	17 34		18.33					5 14
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14 21			15.43	19 35		20 02					7 20
Pukow ... d.					17.05								9 30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1 16	T.P.L						T. P. L	19 40
Tsinanfu ... d.					9 38	II day						II day	6 00
Tientsin Central a.					18 05								15.25
Do. d.					18 15								16 16
Tientsin East a.					18.25								—
Do. d					18 55	P.M L						P M L	—
Peking ... a.					22 06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... d.											10 15		5.50
Tientsin East a.										P.M L	13 35	P M L	—
Do d.											14 00		—
Tientsin Central a.											14 10		9 14
Do. d											14 20		10 00
Tsinanfu ... d										T. P. L.	22.21	T. P. L	19 43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	6 31	II day	5 28
Pukow ... a											14.30		16 15
Nanking ... d.					7 40		8 10	11 05			15.50	16 15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9 20		10 25	12 54			17 29	18 27	0.52
Tanyang ... d.					9 57		11 21	13,36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... d.		7 20	8.24		11 59	13.02	14 07	15 33			19.43	21.52	3 53
Soochow ... d.		8 25	9 41		12 54	14.02	15 25	16 31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang d.	8.15	10.33	11 34	13 00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18 40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8 42	11 00	12.05	13 30	14.55	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 13	21.05	22 00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

													*
Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9 40	11 05	12 30	13 55	15 20	15 45	18 10	19 35	21 00	22 25	23 50	1 15
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10 05	11 31	12 55	14 20	15 46	17 10	18 35	20 00	21 25	22 50	0 15	1 40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10 11	11 37	13 01	14 26	15 52	17 16	18 41	20 06	21 31	22 56	0 21	1 46
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10 15	11 41	13 05	14 30	15 56	17 20	18 45	20 10	21 35	23 00	0.25	1 50

													*
Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 25	11 50	13 15	14 40	16 05	17.30	18 55	20 20	21.45	23 10	0.35
Tientungan d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13 20	14 45	16 10	17 35	19 00	20 25	21 50	23.15	0 40
Kiangwan d	6 12	7.42	9 12	10 37	12 02	13 27	14 52	16 17	17 42	19 07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0 47
Woosung Forts a	6 35	8 06	9 35	11 00	12 25	13 50	15 15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 55	22.20	23.45	1 10

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.38*	*9.38*	*13.48*	*16.08*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing ..... dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehsah ..... dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan ..... dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	----	..	22.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... dep.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.25
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*15.57*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	*22.33*
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.55*
L'hwa Junction .... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North .... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshee Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car